THE TIMES
Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

Victoria Daily Times.

We Will Fill
Your prescriptions accurately with pure drugs at any hour of the day or night.
P. P. P. P.,
36 Government Street.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1894. No. 82

RINGS

Set with Diamonds (single and in cluster), Rubies, Emeralds, Saphires, Opals and Pearls.

A large assortment of unset stones always on hand which can be mounted at short notice. Prices are AWAY DOWN at

CHALLONER & MITCHELL'S,
.....47 Government Street.

JACKETS AND CAPES

Direct from the Manufacturer. The Latest Effects. Exclusive Styles. 4 Cases received this morning at

The Westside.

Over 60 different designs and makes in Jackets to select from. Over 60 novelties in capes—all different. This complete assortment for Spring and Summer wear surpasses anything we have ever shown.

Goods on Sale To-Morrow, Wednesday.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

Clearance Sale of Books and Stationery,

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES.

Cloth Bound Books at HALF PRICE. School and other Books reduced.

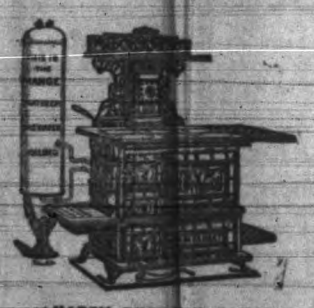
J. JOHNSTON & CO., 77 Government Street.

Our Spring Goods Have Come

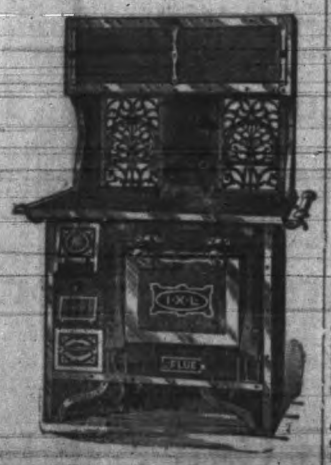
We have opened up some beautiful styles in TAN BOOTS AND SHOES. These goods are some of the best ever imported. Come and see. See and buy. You can't help it.

A. B. Erskine,
...Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

PERRY & TURNER,
42 Johnson St, VICTORIA, B.C.



"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.



I.X.L.--The Best Steel Range Made.

Builders' Hardware, Stoves, Tinware and Graniteware, Sheet Metal Works, Cornice Work, Sky-Lights And Roofing.

WEILER BROS. Have Received

A Whole Carload Of Handsome OAK FURNITURE

Comprising Sideboards, Desks, Ex. Tables, Centre Tables, Chiffoniers, Hall Racks, Etc. Excellent Value, Best Finish, and these goods are sure to please you.

LATEST ARRIVALS.
Japanese Matting, Japanese Rugs and Skin Rugs. Stoneware, Refrigerators, Butter Crocks, Etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Nurse girl. Apply at Balmoral Hotel. ap12-4t

THE SINGLE TAX CLUB meets to-morrow (Tuesday) night in Single Tax Hall at 8 p.m. Public invited. ap12-1t

THOROUGHBRED BERKSHIRE BOAR (Registered) 1 yr. old, Snell's stock, for sale; also, heavy farmer's express wagon and one-horse cultivators. A. Martin, Sluggett Postoffice, Saanich. ap3 4t

A Concert

Will be given in the R. E. Church School Room, Humboldt, Street, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 3RD, AT 8 P.M.

The members of the Choir will be assisted by a male chorus.

Admission 20 cents. ap12-2t

Estate of A. J. Smith.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the creditors at the office of Geo. A. Perrin, Burns Block, on Monday, the 9th of April, at 3 o'clock p.m.

G. A. PERRIN,
F. J. SCHWENGERS,
Assignees.

ap12-td

Seal Skins for Sale.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon, 9th inst., for 315 seal skins now on board the schooner Henrietta.

The highest or any other tender not necessarily accepted.

By order of the Admiralty Court.

J. C. PREVOST,
Registrar.

ap12-5t

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Plans and specifications for certain alterations and repairs to City Hall can be seen at the office of Mr. E. Mallandaine, architect, where tenders will be received until Monday noon, 9th April. Tenders can also be sent in separately for the erection of a Morgue for the City.

Five per cent. of amount of the proposed contract must accompany each tender, and will be returned, as usual, to unsuccessful bidders.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

(Sd.) E. MALLANDAINE,
Architect.

City Hall, Victoria, March 30th, 1894 ap2

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED WHOLE TENDERS

Will be received until 3 p.m., Monday, April 9th, next, by the undersigned for the erection of a brick and stone gymnasium for the City of Victoria, to be built at the Central School.

A deposit in the form of a marked cheque payable to the order of the City Treasurer for the sum of 5 per cent. of the amount of tender, must accompany each and every tender, otherwise it will not be entertained to insure consideration.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. C. EWART,
Architect.

Office, Room 17, Duck Block. ap2

Young Ladies' Military Drill

WITH

INTERESTING PROGRAMME,

VICTORIA THEATRE

Friday Night & Saturday Matinee,

April 6th and 7th.

TICKETS, $1.00; Matinee tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents, including reserved seats. General admission, Matinee, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

Seats reserved beginning Monday, April 2nd, at Jamieson's Bookstore. ap12-5t

Legislative Electorates and Election Act, 1894

VICTORIA CITY ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming to be registered as Voters under the provisions of the above Act, in order have their names inserted in the Register of Voters for the Victoria City Electoral District, must apply forthwith to the Collector of Voters at his office in the Court House, Victoria, where forms of application may be filled up.

British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in the Province of British Columbia for twelve months and in the said Electoral District for two months immediately previous to the date of application, and not being disqualified by any law in force in this Province are qualified to be registered.

Forms of application may be obtained at the office of the Collector, Court House Victoria.

Victoria, March 31, 1894.

J. B. McKILLIGAN,
Collector of Voters.

ap2-tf

Babies need fat

Mother's milk, though thin and watery in appearance, contains from 2 to 6 per cent. of fat.

Fat is needed, not only for the growth of brain and nerves, which is very rapid in children, but also for the perfect formation of the other tissues.

MILK GRANULES

contains 3 per cent. of butter fat, and it is

The Perfect Equivalent of Mother's Milk

For sale by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

SAFETY IN FLIGHT.

Nine Fugitive Constables Escape From the Mob

THIRSTING FOR THEIR HEARTS' BLOOD

At Darlington, the Scene of the Carolina Riots—Chief Constable Gaillard and Two Men Missing—The Escape of the Nine Will Relieve the Tension Considerably.

Columbia, S. C., April 2.—(1 a.m.) To use his own language, Governor Tillman received late last night, "the best news yet. It was a despatch to the effect that nine fugitive constables had boarded a train at Lake City on the North Eastern railroad, and within a few hours will arrive safely in Charleston. When the fight took place at Darling, Chief Constable Gaillard and three others escaped on outgoing trains, and one of the four reached Columbia. The chief constable is said to have returned to the scene of the trouble and nothing definite has been heard of him or the other two since, unless he is one of the men mentioned in the foregoing. Twenty-three constables were in Darlington when the outbreak occurred. One of these was killed and another wounded and is in jail at Darlington, five are in Columbia and seven are still unaccounted for."

Governor Tillman thinks the escape of the nine to Charleston will greatly relieve the tension. He says honors are about even between the two parties engaged in the killing at Darlington and that if other spies escape, the trouble will be over.

Darlington, S. C., April 2.—General Farley, commander of the troops here, will allow no news dispatches of an inflammatory character to be sent.

Washington, D. C., April 2.—Governor Tillman telegraphs that he expects no further rioting, and that only one constable is missing.

London, April 2.—The Times warns the English total abstainers to profit by the lesson of South Carolina.

To Become a Bishop.

San Francisco, April 2.—Rev. Father George Montgomery has left the city for Santa Ana college, where he will remain in retirement until Friday in preparation for his consecration as Bishop on Sunday next. The consecration of Father Montgomery will be one of the greatest events in local Roman Catholic history in years. Bishop Manogue, of Sacramento, Mora, of Los Angeles, Scanlan, of Salt Lake, and Grace, of Oregon, will be here in time for the ceremony. Archbishop Ireland will be the celebrant and Vicar-General Prendergast will deliver the sermon.

Coxey's Army.

Beaver Falls, N. Y., April 2.—The commonwealth army started this morning, taking the line of march directly through New Brighton. The army was cheered by the Beaver Falls people.

New York, April 2.—Finnegan, Coxey's alleged agent, did not appear in the Bowery, and there was a general feeling among sympathizers with the commonweal movement that the Bowery would not be represented in the Coxey bands.

TRANSPACIFIC OCTOPI.

American Government Going to Squeeze the Two Big Roads.

Washington, D. C. April 2.—Three bills are now being considered looking to the collection of the one hundred million dollars indebtedness of the Central and Union Pacific railroad companies to the government. Two of them are now before the house committee on Pacific railways. One was introduced by Geary, another by Brown and a third by Costner. The Geary bill provides for the foreclosure of the government's mortgages on the two roads and the appointment of a committee on the part of the government to manage the roads.

Geary says his desire is to make the men who have grown rich out of the railroads pay the government what they honestly owe. From what can be learned the bills are not likely to be agreed upon, but after they have been thoroughly discussed new measures will be resorted to embodying the features of one or the other.

The Costner bill also provides for judicial procedure to compel the companies to make restitution to the government.

NAUGHTY MARGUERITE.

Miss Vanzandt's Behavior on the Stage in India.

New York, April 2.—The story told by Marguerite Vanzandt when she reached New York a few weeks ago, regarding the reasons for her leaving the Patter-Bellew theatrical company, has reached Calcutta and has aroused the indignation of T. V. Turuning, manager of the Corinthian theatre, the leading theatre of that city, to such an extent that he has sent a printed letter to this country, in which he denies all Miss Vanzandt's statements and says some very hard things about that actress. Miss Vanzant said when she reached here, that she had left the company because, having been engaged as "second lead" she was asked to play "utility part," and she also charge that Kyrle Bellew had cruelly assaulted her, showing marks which she said resulted from the assault.

Mr. Twinning asserts that she was engaged for "utility business," at the lowest salary in the company, £45 a week. Miss Vanzandt, he says, appeared repeatedly on the stage in a condition which incapacitated her from doing her work. The manager, after numerous complaints had been made by his patrons, says he remonstrated with Mrs. Patter, who talked to Miss Vanzandt. That actress, however, Mr. Twinning says, paid no heed to the remonstrance made to her. Finally, during a performance of "Hamlet," matters came to a crisis, Miss Vanzandt's under stu[illegible]e politicized to finish her performance, orld, for Vanzandt was then discharged and Bellew, the letter says, never ass[illegible]e is true lady, but she did injure one [illegible] a jokerms one night by falling on the st[illegible] has a[illegible]n in a helpless condition. and the [illegible]ger exhibited by her as having been in joly, by Mr. Bellew, were the result [illegible] is [illegible] fall.

of

[illegible] Spanish Exhibition.

Madrid, April 2.—Spain's great international exhibition will be formally opened at [illegible] in to-morrow with imposing ceremon[illegible] participated in by representative [illegible] of the court, the cabinet, senators and deputies, mayors of the principal cities, and the leading members of the world of manufactures, art and science. The exposition is in the immense edifice known as the Palace of Arts and Manufactures, which has been built on the plan of the Crystal Palace in London. This is the third international exposition that is placed to the credit of Spain, since 1877. Nearly every country is represented, and the exposition on the whole is far superior to its predecessors. It will continue until October 31.

EASTERN CANADA.

Haligonians Like Not the New Duty on Tea—A Meeting to Protest Against It.

Sad Accident in Montreal—Nova Scotia Weavers Strike—Vice Royalty at Queens.

Halifax, April 2.—A special meeting of the Halifax board of trade is to be held this afternoon to protest against the new duty on tea imported via England.

Montreal, April 2.—John McIntyre, who has lain unconscious in the Notre Dame hospital on account of a fall from a gallery, died at the hospital this morning without recovering consciousness. He had been in a comatose condition since Friday night. An inquest will be held.

A two-year-old child, Gabrielle Bourgoinine, 118 Wolfe street, pulled a kettle of boiling water over herself on Saturday and was scalded to death. Coroner McMahon held an inquest this morning and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Halifax, April 2.—One hundred weavers employed in the cotton factory here have struck against a wage reduction just announced. They say the reduction ranges from three and a half to five per cent. The difficulty is likely to be protracted.

Kingston, Ont., April 2.—The Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen will attend the convocation at Queen's University on April 25th. It is understood that the degree of LL.D. will be conferred on Lord Aberdeen. The vice-royal party will be the guests of Dr. R. T. Walkem Q. C., while in the city.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

Sir Adolph Caron Announces the Purchase of a Site.

Ottawa, April 2.—There was a large attendance of members when the house met to-day. In answer to Martin, Sir Adolph Caron said that a site had been procured for the new public buildings in Victoria, B. C., and that $75,000 had been paid for the same. The deal had been made out and sale completed. The Canada Western Hotel Company were the parties who sold the land to the government. He could not say whether the members from Victoria were interested in it or not. The building would be commenced during the next fiscal year.

Panama Railway Directors.

New York, April 2.—At the annual meeting of the Panama Railroad Company to-day, the following board of directors was elected: John Newton, Charles Coudert, Robert Chesebro, J. A. Dake, Earnest J. Oppenheimer, S. R. Probasco, J. Bayard, Samuel M. Felton, Edward Simmons, Vernon H. Brown, William H. Franklin, J. H. Parker, W. N. Cronwill.

The Unlucky Ems.

London, April 2.—The disabled North German Lloyd steamer Ems was towed to port by the British steamer Wildflower. The Ems' propeller frame was broken a few days after the steamer left Southampton for New York. She had to depend on her sails until the Wildflower was sighted. All are well on board the Ems.

New York, April 2.—The posting of news that the steamer Ems was safe at the steamship office in the city, carried delight among the relatives and friends of the passengers, who had been besieging the office for several days.

A Loss to Literature.

Cambridge, Eng., April 2.—Prof. William Robertson Smith, librarian of the university of Cambridge, and Professor of Arabic, whose serious illness was reported some days ago, is dead.

Great Men in Court.

London, April 2.—Mr. Mundella, president of the board of trade, Sir John E. Gorst, Sir James Ferguson, Sir Geo. Russell and other directors of the defunct Land Security Company, have been summoned to appear in court for a public examination.

Dr. Brown Sequard Dead.

Paris, April 2.—Dr. Brown-Sequard, of the elixer of life fame, died to-day. He was born in the island of Maritius in 1818, educated there and then went to France.

American News.

New York, April 2.—Lieut. Lyman, navigator of the Kearsarge, pleaded not guilty to the charge of negligence before the court martial to-day.

San Francisco, April 2.—Caroline Foster, who left her home in British Columbia with a bridge carpenter named Fred Rain, and came to this city and subsequently lived with John Rudinski, by whom she was shot on December 16th last, is convalescing at the county hospital. She will leave the institution in a few days.

NEW SEALING LAWS.

Provisions of the Measure Regarding Operations

OF THE SEALERS IN BEHRING SEA

Ships Disobeying Are Liable to Forfeiture—Vessels Sailing Before Publication of the Act Freed From Confiscation—Powers for American Naval Officers Under the British Law.

London, April 2.—The Behring Sea bill introduced in the house provides that the arbitration award shall have effect as enacted by this act. Every one contravening this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor within the meaning of the merchant shipping act 54. Any ship violating this act is liable to forfeiture. The court, without prejudice to any other power, may release such ship upon payment of £500. The Queen in council may make, revoke or alter the orders for carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and any one contravening the regulations of such order shall be liable to a penalty of £100. The order of the Queen in council may provide that such officers of the United States as are specified may exercise powers under this act similar to those exercised by a British naval officer in relation to a British ship. The act is to become effective on May 1st, and any ship sailing before its publication shall be freed from forfeiture.

A Penny in the Pound.

London, April 2.—Newspapers commenting on the revenue returns for the financial year which ends on Saturday, express surprise and gratification at the result. Though the net deficit at the ending of December last was £1,843,000, the last quarter has wiped that out and left an increase of £738,033. This increase was partly from the payment of an additional penny in the pound upon income tax.

Francis Kossuth a Suppliant.

Buda Pesth, April 2.—The Hungarian premier has received from Francis Kossuth a request for an audience. This is taken as an indication of his desire to become reconciled with the government.

NANAIMO NOTES.

Religious Matters—The World of Sport—A Sad Case.

The lord bishop of Columbia will, on Sunday week, meet the congregation of St. Alban's church to consider the appointment of a successor to Rev. G. H. Tovey.

Salvation Army Commandant, H. H. Booth, son of the famous general, is expected in Nanaimo some time during the month. He is expected to stir up the religious backsliders when he comes.

An angling club has been organized at Wellington with the following officers: President, J. W. Bryden; Vice-President, W. A. Young; Secretary, A. J. McMurtrie; Treasurer, W. G. Fraser.

The Crescent Cycling Club is making preparations for the coming season, and may be expected to do some good work on the track. The club holds the honor of the British Columbia championship, and will do all in its power to keep it.

Captain Beck, who is an old Pacific coast master mariner, is in Wellington and soliciting for means to support his two young daughters. The captain now is totally blind, and unable to provide for his children. With his crew he helped to relieve the imprisoned miners in the explosion of 1887.

A scow and engine are at work in the Cowichan river, near Duncan's, pulling lodged logs off the banks and bars in the river.

A number of citizens of Wellington are moving in the direction of a cinder track in the vicinity of the lake with provision for the various sports and amusements that usually take place in the summer.

Death of a Pioneer.

Mrs. Lucinda Hastings, the first white woman that ever came to Port Townsend Beach, died there on Friday afternoon at 1.45, after a lingering illness, surrounded by her six living children and the members of their families. Mrs. Hastings was a pioneer of Oregon and Washington. She came across the plains behind an ox team in 1847, and settled with her husband in Oregon near Portland. Her husband soon afterwards came to Port Townsend by way of the Cowlitz river and Olympia, and it was from the fact that he came across to Port Townsend bay from Oak bay through Long harbor in a scow that the latter arm of water, running nearly across the neck of the land and into Oak bay, acquired its more common name, Scow bay, by which it is generally known. Mrs. Lucinda Hastings came around from Portland in the old schooner Mary Taylor along with the Pettygroves, and when she landed on Port Townsend beach on January 10, 1852, she was the first white woman to set foot on what is now the townsite of Port Townsend. Hastings' donation claim embraces a greater portion of the original townsite. The deceased was born in Littleton, N. H., April 15, 1826, and was therefore 67. On May 21, 1843, she was married at Labarpe, Illinois, to Lorin B. Hastings, who died in Port Townsend June 11, 1881. Six children survive Mrs. Lucinda Hastings, as follows: Captain O. C. Hastings, of Victoria; Hon. Frank W. Hastings, state senator for Jefferson and Clallam counties; Mrs. Maria C. Littlefield, Captain L. B. Hastings, at the head of the Hastings Steamboat company; Mrs. Jessie M. Allen, and Warren I. Hastings, attorney at law. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon at 2.

She Ruled the Roost.

Liverpool, April 2.—Margaret Walker was hanged here to-day for the brutal murder of her husband for maintaining illicit relations with another woman. She chained her husband to a bed and beat him daily for months before finally battering out his brains.

BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY.

The Ex-Chancellor Heartily Congratulated by Friends and Admirers.

Berlin, April 2.—There is a great rejoicing at Friedrichsruh, the home of Prince Bismarck on Saturday. The little village was in galla attire, the residents taking a holiday, and the bright sunshine and balmy winds afforded evidence that even nature itself was in a congratulatory mood over the fact that the ex-chancellor was on the eve of reaching his 80th year. As a matter of chronology the anniversary fell yesterday, but as the venerable statesman is a stickler for the proprieties of the Sabbath his friends and neighbors did their celebrating on Saturday.

The morning trains were crowded with friends and acquaintances of the family from different parts of the country, and numerous organized delegations came in the afternoon. Amongst those first on the ground were committees of the students of the universities of Bonn and Jena, several deputations from West Prussia, and 1,500 torch bearers from Hamburg and Lubeck. These marched past the castle at night, each carrying torches on either shoulder. The prince received a number of delegations in the afternoon and made brief speeches in response to the presentation of engrossed and illuminated addresses.

On the centre table of the reception room rested the red wood album, presented to him on his last birthday by a number of his California friends, which had been brought out from his cabinet of mementoes for the occasion. On the cover of this transatlantic offering were placed the addresses as they were handed him.

Among the hundreds of telegraphic congratulations received, the most lengthy was from the Emperor and Empress. Its wording, however, was not made public. The Prince entertained a few of his intimate friends on Sunday, and the village jubilation and general reception are to continue to-day.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

Princeton, N. J., March 31.—To-morrow Rev. Dr. James McCosh, the noted Presbyterian divine, and for nearly twenty years president of Princeton university, will celebrate the eighty-second anniversary of his birth. The students will fittingly commemorate the event.

Chicago, March 31.—At the annual meeting to-day of the stockholders of the great Masonic Temple, the architectural wonder of the world, a report was submitted showing that the floating debt has been wiped out entirely and that current earnings are at the rate of over six per cent. on the capital stock. When the structure was erected the most astute real estate men prophesied that it would be a white elephant, and the showing made to-day is regarded as marvellous in view of the large number of skyscrapers that have been erected since the temple was opened.

Berlin, March 31.—Prince Bismarck will be seventy-nine years of age on Sunday, and already the mails are burdened with letters of congratulation from all parts of the empire, while numerous presents have also been received by the venerable statesman. A large number of delegations will go to Friedrichsruhe on Saturday to present congratulations. The recent reconciliation with the emperor has had the same effect upon the old warrior as a spring tonic, and he is reported as being in better health than for a year past.

Washington, D. C., April 2.—The new parcels post treaty with Newfoundland goes into effect at midnight to-night. It provides for the transmission of mail, limited to 11,000 pounds annually, at the rate of twelve cents a pound.

Chicago, April 2.—Still another addition is made to-day to the trunk lines connecting the east and the west, the Chicago & Grand Trunk and the Lehigh Valley roads having combined to run a through vestibuled train service between this city and New York via Niagara Falls. The trains will make the run in 27 hours, and the service threatens to be a formidable competitor with the other roads that have hitherto monopolized the Niagara Falls route.

Chicago, April 2.—It is given out that the report of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad for the year ending at midnight on Saturday night will be unexpectedly satisfactory to the stockholders. It will show that all dividends paid during the year were earned, and that there is a surplus in addition. The report will say that there is a decided improvement in railroad traffic and particularly in the movement of west-bound freight, and that the outlook for the summer is much better than had been expected.

New York, April 2.—A cable dispatch received at the headquarters of the Salvation Army on Reade street this morning says that Major Eadie, recently designated by General Booth as chief secretary to the Salvation Army in the United States, sails from Liverpool this afternoon for New York. An immense reception will be tendered him shortly after his arrival. The officials at the Army headquarters are busily engaged in making preparations for the great Swedish demonstration to take place at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium on Thursday next.

Spaniards Slaughtered.

London, March 31.—Advices have reached here from Mindanao, capital of the island of that name in the Malay archipelago, showing that further trouble has occurred between the Malays and the Spanish troops. Strong forces of Malays, armed with modern weapons and led by the Sultan of Ate, made an attack upon a Spanish military station at Lepanto, on the island of Mindanao, and captured the place. The station was sacked by the natives and two officers and two men were captured. The Malays then fled to the mountains, where they sought refuge in a place believed to be inaccessible. While on their way with their prisoners, some of whom were women, the two officers and three of the women became so exhausted that they could not proceed fast enough to suit their captors. The latter decided that these five should be killed, and they were massacred.

As soon as the news reached Mindanao, a strong native force was dispatched in pursuit and an engagement took place which resulted in the defeat of the band. Many of the marauding force were captured and swift punishment will be meted out to them. Both the Islanders of the Mindanao and Jolea are in an almost open state of warfare. General Blanco, of the Spanish army, is organizing at Manila an expedition that will number 3,000 men to operate against them. This force will co-operate with the Spanish warships in Malay waters. It is said that the Malays are receiving Japanese and Eu[illegible]pport. It was only a short ti[illegible] a large force of natives fro[illegible] made an attack upon the [illegible]arrison on the island of Santa[illegible]ere repulsed with a loss of ove[illegible]d. The Spanish loss was one k[illegible] quite a number were wounded.

[illegible]E OF

[illegible]Y AL[illegible]

Granny Jeffers[illegible]t Age.

New York, Marc[illegible] continuous stream of people pas[illegible]ough to the rear basement of the [illegible]ached [illegible]nement at 147 West 27th street at the [illegible]. They had a pleasant mission to p[illegible]o, that of giving greeting to "Granerri[illegible]fferson, a colored woman who to-day [illegible]ached the ripe old age of 108 years. [illegible]anny Jefferson has been blind for t[illegible]ast three years, and for one month ya[illegible] Has been bed-ridden and too feeble to [illegible]ot herself without assistance. She is su[illegible]mitted by her youngest daughter, who[illegible] is 65, and who not only cares for her[illegible]another, but also nurses an invalid sister who was born 77 years ago. Granny Jefferson has twenty grandchildren and fifty great-grandchildren, and expects to welcome a member of the fifty generation next month. Her memory is clear, and she delights to tell of her old slavery days under Peter Jefferson in Virginia. She also remembers well when Thomas Jefferson, or "Massa Tom," went to Washington as third president of the United States, and her mind is well stocked with reminiscences of the greatest of dead Democrats. Granny experienced religion fifty-seven years ago, and can talk for hours at a time upon grace and redemption.

Little Mother's Society.

New York, March 31.—There was a big crowd to-day at the fair of the Little Mothers' Society at the Manhattan Athletic club. A number of society ladies, headed by Mrs. Wm. A. M. Palmer, wife of the theatrical manager, presided at the booths. The fair includes portions of the World's fair exhibits from California, New England, France, Italy, Holland and Russia. The ladies are attired in the costumes of the countries represented. The society sends to the country every summer thousands of little girls, who take charge of their brothers and sisters while their parents are at work.

HERE AND THERE.

The sister of Mr. Frank R. Stockton, Miss Louise Stockton, is, like her brother, a writer. Her name appears among the contributors to our best known magazines, and her work is characterized by a peculiar grace of expression. Her home is in Philadelphia, where she is active in all good work of charitable and educational nature.

* * *

Miss Ada Rehan is having her portrait done in oils by the London artist, Mouat Loudan. There is a rumor that some ardent English admirer of Miss Rehan's talents has bequeathed to her a considerable sum of money in recognition of such admiration.

* * *

The young Princess Victoria Melita, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Duke of Edinburg, and of the Russian Grand Duchess Marie, is a tall and handsome girl of seventeen. She is dark and of the Romanoff type, and her chief beauty is in her gray eyes, fringed with black lashes. She is an uncommonly clever girl and has a great deal of humor. The young Grand Duke of Hesse, whom she is to marry, is rather homely, but in manner and character he is attractive, being thoroughly kindly and unselfish. The bridal pair are doubly cousins.

* * *

Lady Butler, who is better known in this country as Elizabeth Thompson, the painter of the famous "Roll Call," is living at Aldershot with her husband, General Sir William Butler, and their five children. Lady Butler is painting a picture for the Royal Academy, the subject being Waterloo. It would be rather interesting to have her views on the woman question, for not even a husband, five children and immense success can keep Lady Butler from her art, and any one of the three is considered unfavorable to real progress.

* * *

Miss Beatrice Harraden, the author of "Ships That Pass in the Night," is a B. A. of the London university, and had taken her degree both in classics and mathematics. Her much talked of book has been translated into Danish, and arrangements have been made for a French, German, American and Tauchnitz edition. It is also being copied into the Braille type for the use of the blind. Miss Harraden herself has been suffering from an attack of influenza, which sent her to the seashore for recovery. The galaxy of English women who have succeeded in having a brief and dusty whirl through the field of letters does not show signs of growing less.

* * *

Empress Eugenie seems to be playing the role of the fairy godmother, but it is to be feared that she cannot hold out very long at the present high rate of generosity. She has given a marriage portion of £40,000 to the Princess Eugenie, the second daughter of Prince Charles Bonaparte, the fiancee of Prince de Fabrice Massimo, and now she has given another £40,000 to Princess Eugenie's sister, Princess Marie, the wife of M. Henri Gotta.

* * *

A German physician, Dr. Helbing, has used the electric current with success for the treatment of frozen noses, the poles of a battery being applied to opposite sides of the nose and moved about while a moderately strong current is passing. The immediate result in most cases is a reddening of the tissues, which may last several days. In some cases ten to fifteen applications are necessary.

* * *

Philanthropist—See here, Madam, I gave you some money to buy food, and now I hear that you went with it direct to a photograph gallery and had your picture taken!"

Beggar—I'ts true, sir. You see I wanted my friends to have something to remember me by in case you hard-hearted rich folks let me starve to death."

* * *

Baron Parke, the famous English judge, acquired, in his late years, the habit of thinking aloud. While trying an old woman upon the charge of stealing faggots, he unconsciously said, "Why, one faggot is like another faggot as one egg is like another egg." The counsel defending the case heard the observation and repeated it to the jury. "Stop!" said the judge, "stop! it is an intervention of providence. This was the very thought that passed through my mind. Gentlemen (addressing the jury) acquit the prisoner."

Moltke a Spy in France.

Was the late Marshal von Moltke ever employed as a spy in France? A writer in Jules Simon's review, La Vie Contemporaine, says he was. In 1868, says the writer in question, Count von Moltke entered France in disguise and, inspected the the frontier of the Rhine and the lines of Wissemburg. In particular he made a study of the defenses of Forbach and Spicheren. There is always, according to the same authority, a regular espionage department connected with the German army. It is a bureau with a general at the head of it. It it comprises three sections, at the head of each of which is a colonel. Each colonel has under him a certain number of officers of the general staff and clerks. The officers in this service are selected with the greatest care from the most capable and distinguished men of the service. In 1882 the Duke of Saxe-Meningen, the brother-in-law of the Emperor William II., at that time a major, was employed in it. In 1870 many additions were made to the number of clerks, men who had lived in France and who knew the country well having been chosen for the posts.—London Telegraph.

Liability of Hotelkeepers.

The Missouri Court of Appeals has sustained a verdict for damages against a St. Louis hotel for the loss of a coat and hat which a guest left in charge of an attendant at the dining-room door. The coat and hat were stolen or delivered in mistake to another guest while the owner was at dinner. The hotel proprietor pleaded that they had provided a coatroom where checks were given for personal apparel, and the guest, knowing this, should have availed himself of it, and his negligence in not doing so relieved them of responsibility. The court held that the fact that defendant had prepared a place for the safe keeping of the overcoats of its guests did not negative the fact that it had prepared other places for that purpose.

St. Augustine Cake.

Beat the yolks of five eggs with two cupsful of powdered sugar, add the juice of one orange and the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Stir in carefully two cupsful of sifted flour and beat well, add one level teaspoon of baking powder, mix and pour the mixture into three jelly cake tins. Bake in a quick oven, and, when cold, spread with the following mixture and pile the cakes together. Grate the peel of one orange and add the pulp and juice of two, leaving out the seeds and cores. Stir in sufficient powdered sugar to thicken. The cake, when done, may be iced with orange icing, or simply dusted with powdered sugar. To make the icing, grate the rind of an orange, add one tablespoonful of juice and let it stand an hour. Squeeze through a fine cloth into a bowl, add the white of an egg (you can leave one out of the cake) and a scant cupful of powdered sugar. Stir until well mixed, beat two or three minutes, then spread evenly on the cake.

Mr. F. V. Warnoll
Toronto, Ontario.

A Narrow Escape

Took Poison by Mistake

Bad Effects Entirely Eliminated by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—In April last, through the effects of a dose of strychnine taken in mistake for another drug, I was laid up in St. John, N. B., for ten days. After this I never seemed to regain my former health, and continually suffered from indigestion and heart palpitation, for which I could get no relief. I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle, I felt a little better, so continued using the remedy until I had consumed six bottles. I found myself gaining strength and flesh every day, and am now as healthy as I was before taking the poison." F. V. WARNOLL, representing the Seely Perfumes, 30 Melbourne Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion.

RUPTURE More CURES have been effected by my Truss with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 28 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. 27 patents to overcome DEFORMITY. Ill. book free. CHARLES CLUTHE, 180 King St. W., Toronto.

Fix this name indelibly in your memory

STAMINAL
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and remember it is a Food and a Tonic combined.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.
DUNN'S
FRUIT SALINE
DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.
A safeguard against infectious diseases.
Sold by chemists throughout the world.
W. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria,
Agents for B.C.

Ladies,

Mother Green's Tansy Pills.
Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 2 cents.
LANE MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL, CAN.

For sale by Langley & Co., Druggists Victoria. s-w-tf

America Photographed

FROM ALASKA TO ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

YOU CAN SEE IT ALL FOR 10 CENTS A PORTFOLIO.

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There Are Very Few

Canadians who fully realise the beauty and grandeur of the scenery of this continent. The magnificent work, "America Photographed," which we have secured exclusively for Times' readers, portrays by photographic engravings and vivid description the magnificent scenery and the wonderful works of man. Those

Who Stop to Think

Will readily see the scope for artistic effect and the splendid educational advantages of such a work. "America Photographed" covers this great field with splendid photographs and interesting descriptions as no other work has ever done. The views are the perfection of the photographer's camera and the engraver's skill; they embrace everything of importance, that is interesting, scenic and historic in Canada, Alaska, the United States and Mexico. It seems

That in America

The Creator has planned everything on a mighty scale. The Selkirk mountains in British Columbia make the Alps appear insignificant by comparison. The Mississippi and its tributaries make the longest river in the world; the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is the most appalling chasm of the earth, and the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky the largest and strangest cavern. Nature here planned everything on a scale that

Is the Grandest

and most magnificent. Popocatepetl is 17,540 feet high, while the altitude of Mount Blanc is only 15,786. The height of Mount St. Elias is 19,000 feet, and the Matterhorn, Italy, reches less than 15,000 feet skyward. Every extreme of tropic and frigid is reached. In the natural

Scenery and The

Work of art alike is afforded a rich field for the traveller and the student. To those who follow closely the pages of "America Photographed," as issued by the Times, will be imparted a fund of information in the geography, topography history and resources of North America that can be acquired from no other single work. It will touch alike city, stream, mountain and forest. The almost unnumbered grandeurs of nature and

Most Interesting Works of Man

Will be pictured by photography and talked about by some of the best writers known. As an educator it will be invaluable alike to young and old, yet when its pages bring to view the magnificent engravings, triumphs of the photographer's art and the engraver's genius, the acquisition of knowledge will be rendered a pleasure rather than a task.

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If you are a reader of the Times, at a cost which is really nothing, compared with its artistic merit and educational value of "America Photographed." It will consist of twenty series each series containing sixteen photographs, 11x13 inches. The cost of the entire series is less than the value of one of these photographs. You can get it all

For Only 10 Cents a Week.

Clip one coupon from the Times (printed on 5th page), of any day this week and bring or send them to the Times office, accompanied by 10 cents (12 cents if sent by mail), and you will be given series No. 2 of "America Photographed."

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No. 2 contains the following photographs 11x13, with descriptions: Rapids above the Falls; Upper Twin Lakes, Colorado; The City of Mexico; Sault Ste. Marie Canal; Cotton Picking in Mississippi; The City of Chihuahua; Spanish Moss near Baton Rouge, Mississippi; Bridge over the Ohio at Cairo, Ill.; Falls of Jaunacatlan; The Dells of the Wisconsin River; Ute Pass; Interior of the Church of Guadalupe; Devil's Slide, Weber Canyon; Water Carriers, Guanajuato; Dome Rock, Boulder Canyon.

Remember---10 cents at office; 12 cents by mail.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION

Mortgagee's Land Sale.

SATURDAY, April 14, at noon.

I have been instructed to sell at my Salesrooms, Wharf Street, Victoria, Under power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, registered in the Victoria Land Registry Office, in charge book, vol. 10, folio 417, No. 12,500 B, certain lands situate at Victoria West, and comprising all that piece, or parcel of land known as the south half of lot 11, being a subdivision of lots 18, 19, 20 and 21, of twenty-five acre tract, Constance Cove farm (section 39 Esquimalt District, according to map 245, there are two dwelling houses on said lands and the sale is subject to the present monthly tenancies thereof.

For further particulars apply to Davie, Pooley & Luxton, 47 Langley street, solicitors for the mortgagees or to

C. BYRNES,
Auctioneer.

mar31

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO., Auctioneers

are instructed by Mrs. E. J. Cameron, 314 Yates street, city, to sell by auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, APRIL 3rd, 1894, at 11 a.m., the whole of her

MAGNIFICENT FURNISHINGS

Pictures, Bric-a-Brac, etc., comprising CONTENTS OF PARLOR.—Very handsome drawing-room suite in old gold and blue plush silk brocatelle superb Turkish arm chair in silk brocatelle and plush oak rocker in gobelin tapestry and plush (cost $80), one Louis XIV. reception chair in flake gold and enamel frame, handsome piano lamp with onyx stem, brass cabinet with onyx and plate and shelves (very choice), brass and onyx table, flake gold and plush centre table, onyx and ormolu French timepiece, pair of bronze figures finished in gold and silver (exceptionally fine), 2 marble figures, 2 pairs fine lace curtains, gilt poles for lace curtains, oak music cabinet, very fine Brussels carpets.

FURNISHINGS OF HALL.—Massive polished oak hall stand with large plate glass and leather back, elegant carved solid oak hall suite (comprising settee, 1 large arm chair and 2 smaller chairs), solid oak occasional table, large oak book-case and mineral cabinet, 1 air large chenille portieres, gilt poles, fine brussels carpet.

DINING ROOM.—Elegant Cabinet Grand Piano by Herlech & Co., New York (beautiful, rich and full in tone, ebony case and in good condition), very massive solid polished oak sideboard (6 ft set) with bevelled British plate back and carved decorations, massive oak extension table (20 persons), carved legs, 6 carved or dining chairs in leather, 2 arm ditto to suite, oak piano chair in tapestry, fine Turkish arm chair in crimson plush, polished oak occasional table, oxidized banquet lamp, ornamental items and bronzes, onyx French timepiece, rattan rocker, chenille portieres, lace curtains, gilt poles, tapestry carpet.

THE APPOINTMENTS OF FOUR BEDROOMS.—Including three superb oak bed sets (2 pieces) with large cheval glass to bureaus, very fine oak wardrobe with British plate glass panel, fine dressing chiffonier in oak, polished oak ladies' secretaire, wire and top mattresses, elegant corner chair in carved mahogany, occasional table in form of book, oak lounge in tapestry, very pretty oak whatnot, child's rocker in plush, oak rocker in embossed leather, reception chairs embossed leather, 2 rattan rockers, 2 cane reception chairs, powerful organ by Jecett & Gooderham (a really splendid instrument of first rate tone and suitable for either small church or private house), oxidized and onyx piano lamp, 2 fine oak centretables, chenille and lace curtains, gilt pole blinds throughout the house.

PICTURES.—Very large oil painting of The Heart of the Rockies, by A. M. Wordsworth; etchings by Moran, Mills, Hamilton Hamilton, etc.; steel engravings after Lady Butler and others; French pastels by W. S. Hunt and others, at

THE FURNISHINGS OF KITCHEN AND OUTHOUSE, ETC.

The furniture cost about $7,000, and it is simply impossible to describe it in the limits of a newspaper advertisement. It will be on view on Monday from 2 to 4 to holders of catalogues ONLY. Descriptive catalogues are now ready and may be had at the office on Monday morning or at the residence in the afternoon. Price 15 cents each. The residence for sale or to lease.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.,
mar31-2t Leading Auctioneers.

Resources of the Church of England.

The statistic which the editor of "The Church of England Year Book" has published will prove gratifying to, and be made the most of by, the defenders of the establishment. 1,000000 of "estimated" communicants—a figure the accuracy of which is open to dispute—includes an increase on the year of 70,000. The 315,000 baptisms include an advance upon last year of 16,000, which may be Church of England baptisms without being the baptism of the children of Church of England people. A little over £200,000 of the annual income is derived from pew rents, but the anual income of the parochial clergy amounts to a sum close upon four and a quarter millions. The voluntary contribution for church work, including the poor and voluntary schools, amount to about five millions and a half, the most of which goes to the great mission schemes of the church, and the poor get less than half a million, and the voluntary schools not much more.

An Epidemic of "Confidence" Work in London.

The ingenuity of the swell "dodger" is undergoing new developments, and of late one or two of the London papers have been the recipients of communications from innumerable victims unfolding his methods of work. The number of "Verdant Greens" who doubtless plume themselves on their knowingness and business astuteness, and yet have been tricked out of money, is certainly astonishing, and writer after writer frankly confesses to being done out of sovereigns in the most skilful and delicate way. London is being also flooded at present with forged orders for theatres and other places of amusement; and while some of the cases have found their way into the police court, the culprits in the other cases have escaped. Most people who have received such orders have given a handsome tip to the deliverer of them and never discovered that they were not genuine until they presented them at the doors of the theatres. The skilful rogue fattens and flourishes on human gullibility. It is not the simple countryman alone on whom the confidence trick is successfully played.

Mrs. Languish—Tired! Oh, so tired all the time!" Mrs. Smart—Well, so I used to be until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a spring medicine, and now I don't know what it is to have that tired feeling. Try it, my dear; only be sure and get Ayer's."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Gold Seekers

A TALE OF CARIBOO DAYS.

BY ALICK BEGG.

In the spring of 1862 reports of the wonderful gold fields of Cariboo reached the Red River settlement, and about the same time word was received of the formation in England of the British American Overland Transit Company, for the purpose of conveying passengers by way of St. Paul and Red River overland and across the mountains to the mines of the Pacific slope. A number of persons were induced by this company to take passage in England, and crossed the Atlantic in ships provided for the purpose, but on arriving in St. Paul they were sorely distressed at the prospect before them of a long, wearisome and hazardous journey. They discovered that they had been cruelly misled by the representations of the company and most of them abandoned the trip. In May, 1862, however, a band of about 100 Canadians arrived at Fort Garry on the steamer International, with the intention of travelling overland across the continent to Cariboo, and after a stay of a couple of weeks in the settlement they set out upon their journey. Four separate parties started from Fort Garry, and the two biggest of these joined forces across the plains and over the mountains until they arrived at the Tete Jeune Cache or "Yellow Head," where they divided. One party then constructed large rafts and floated down the Fraser river to a point at the mouth of the Quesnelle, which they reached with the loss of only one man. The other party, however, was not so fortunate in the choice of a route and met with a most disastrous experience. Their idea was to cut their way across the country to Cariboo, but they had not gone far before they saw the uselessness of the attempt and were obliged to abandon it. They next endeavored to travel by land in the direction of Kamloops, but found this also beset with more difficulties than they could overcome. They then killed their oxen and dried the meat to preserve it and abandoning their horses constructed large rafts and floated down the Thompson river. At Murchison's a serious accident occurred to one of these rafts in the rapids, by which a number of the men were drowned, but the remainder of the party, having made the portage, constructed new rafts below and succeeded in floating down the river in safety to Kamloops. The third party consisted of only three men, who, after wintering in the Saskatchewan, succeeded the following spring in descending the Fraser river and ultimately reached their destination in safety. The fourth party consisted of five men three of whom met a tragic end in the course of the journey. Here is their story from beginning to end:

At the time when the Cariboo gold fever was at his height, there lived three brothers in the village of L——, in Lower Canada. They were young men and unmarried, but one of them named Paul, the youngest of the three, was engaged to a lovely girl named Lizette, who was the acknowledged belle of the village. For a time Paul had as a rival one of his brothers, but finally he won the prize and became the accepted suitor. This apparently did not mar the affection of the two brothers for each other, although there were some in the village who thought that the rejected one held a grudge against Paul. This was only surmise, however, for outwardly they were the best of friends, whatever the inward feelings may have been. The sole barrier in the way of Paul's marrying was lack of means to support a wife, and when news of the gold fields in Cariboo reached the village he was one of the first who proposed to go there and seek a fortune. It was not long until he succeeded in imbruing his two brothers with the same desire, and then two young men in the village were induced to join them. Finally it was arranged that the five should form a party and join the band of Canadians then forming to go overland to Cariboo, and accordingly all the money which the young men could scrape together was placed in the hands of the oldest of the three brothers to form a common fund for the purchase of the necessary outfit for their long journey. They then bade adieu to their native village and their departure was an event to be long remembered by the simple villagers. The parting between Paul and Lizette was a sad one, although the former, full of hope and courage, endeavored to comfort the young girl by reminding her that he was going away to secure that which would bring about their union and with it comfort and happiness.

The journey to Fort Garry was uneventful, although a few months later the country through which they passed was the scene of a series of horrible butcheries and outrages committed by the Sioux Indians upon the white settlers. Embarking with the rest of the band of Canadians upon the steamer International, they arrived at Fort Garry in May and immediately formed camp. The three brothers, whom we will name Renaud, and their two friends, Monchamp and Roulet, determined to keep apart from the rest of the Canadians and to form a small party of their own across the plains. They then procured the necessary carts, horses and other supplies, which occupied about two weeks time and when the first part of the expedition started the Renauds and their two friends followed soon afterwards, keeping within easy distance of the main body for better protection against Indians. Moreover, they had no guide and it was necessary for them to keep in sight of the larger body of travellers to know the proper course to take across the plains.

At that time buffalo were plenty and other game abundant along the route, so that they were enabled to live almost entirely on what they shot from day to day. No Indians troubled them and the greatest difficulty they experienced was when crossing streams too deep for fording purposes. At one place they came across a party of buffalo hunters, who were encamped on the bank of the Saskatchewan river, preparing to cross it. It was a fortunate thing for the Canadians that these hunters were there, else they would have had serious difficulty in reaching the opposite bank. The hunters had taken the wheels from their carts and strapped them together, thereby forming a huge raft over which they spread their dried buffalo skins, and on these they placed the bodies of the carts containing their supplies. The raft with its load was then floated across the river in this way, the horses being allowed to swim across.

At several of the Hudson Bay Company's posts our five adventurers were hospitably received and kindly treated, and with these aids they finally reached the Rocky Mountains where they remained resting for some time. From Jasper's House, where they recommenced their journey, they followed the pass without much difficulty, although their progress was tedious and fatiguing owing to the heavy timber they encountered. But by dint of hard work and dogged perseverance they finally reached Tete Jeune Cache, and there the real difficulties and dreadful misfortunes of the trip commenced.

The main body of Canadians had travelled on without stopping at Tete Jeune Cache, where they divided into two parties and as already mentioned one floated down the Fraser while the other attempted to cut its way directly overland to Cariboo.

The Renauds and their two friends succeeded in obtaining a couple of canoes from the Indians, with the idea of sailing down the Fraser, and this they proceeded to do. But when they were approaching the rapids they stopped and lashed the two canoes together, thinking that this would make the descent less dangerous. For a time all went well, until they reached a part of the river where the waters were exceedingly swift and turbulent and the channel full of rocks. Here the lashed canoes were swamped with the supplies which they contained, and the five voyageurs were thrown into the river. The two eldest Renaud brothers succeeded in swimming ashore but Paul, Monchamp and Roulet were only able to reach one of the rocks in mid-stream, where they were obliged to remain for two day and nights without food and suffering severely from cold. The two Renauds made every effort from the shore to rescue them, and at last they managed to float the end of a rope, which fortunately had been cast ashore from the canoes, until it caught the rock upon which the unfortunate men were. The last one to be rescued was Paul, who was so exhausted that when he was dragged from the river his brothers thought that he was dead. Monchamp and Roulet were also so weak that they were utterly unable to travel further. Everything was done by the two elder Renauds to revive their brother and their two comrades, but they soon realized that without assistance they could not proceed on their journey. Nearly all their provisions had been lost by the upsetting of the canoes, and this added to the peril of their position. It was then decided that Paul, Monchamp and Roulet should remain where they were, while the two elder Renauds went to Fort George, the nearest point from which assistance could be expected. A quantity of firewood was cut and most of the scanty provisions left for the use of the exhausted men, while the two Renauds set out on foot to obtain aid.

They expected to reach Fort George in six days, but owing to the dense forests and deep snow it took them 28 days before they arrived at their destination. Indians were then engaged to go to the relief of the sufferers but after being gone a few days they returned to Fort George saying that they could not travel owing to the great depth of the snow. In the meantime the provisions which had been left with Paul, Monchamp and Roulet gave out and starvation stared the three men in the face. When the food became exhausted they lived on anything they could find to lessen the pangs of hunger, but each day made them more and more desperate.

Poor Paul was the weakest of the three and he could not mistake the meaning of the wolfish glances cast at him by his two starving comrades. They were waiting and longing for his death and each day the look of murder grew stronger in their eyes. No one can tell the horror of the poor lad's position. Perhaps he longed for death. Perhaps the thought of the loved one in the distant village waiting for his return buoyed him up with hope and caused a desire to live. And all the time his comrades glared at him in their mad frenzy. It is to be hoped that his weakened condition made him oblivious at the time when Monchamp, his friend, driven mad by suffering, wild from the pangs of hunger, struck the blow which ended his young life.

A second party of Indians found the two survivors, Monchamp and Goulet, but horrible to relate they were discovered in the act of tearing with their teeth the raw flesh from the body of Paul.

The Indians attempted to make a fire for them with the idea of finally rescuing them from their position, but the two cannibals, now utterly mad and dangerous, drew their revolvers and looked so wild and savage that the Indians fled and left them to their fate.

The circumstances of the death of Monchamp and Roulet will never be known, but the following spring a party of miners, on their way to Peace river, were guided by the Indians to the spot where they were last seen alive. The bones of two men were found piled in a heap, many of them showing the marks of teeth and about 100 yards distant was the body of another, which from marks on the clothing and some papers discovered in the pockets, was distinguished as that of Monchamp. His skull had been cloven by an axe, which gave the impression that he had been murdered by Indians, especially as some of the articles belonging to the dead men were afterwards found in their possession. It was also evident that Monchamp had killed his two comrades and lived on their bodies until he in turn was struck down by the Indians. It was a dreadful discovery and when the two Renauds who had remained at Fort George heard the particulars of was a dreadful blow to them.

It may be wondered why they left their brother and their two comrades to perish, but in explanation it may be said that after their arrival at the fort they were prostrated for weeks from the effects of the hardships they had undergone, and were utterly unable to attempt a rescue. It was through their agency, however, that the parties of Indians were sent out on the search and this was all they were able to do. It was not cowardice or unwillingness to undertake the journey that prevented them from setting out to rescue their brother and friends.

The one who had been rejected by Lisette, and who was named Leon, felt the blow of Paul's death even more than the other surviving brother, and when the latter proposed to return home instead of attempting to reach Cariboo, he refused to go.

"No," he said, "I can never look upon Lisette's face again. What can I say to her when she asks for Paul. Only that he died, left behind in the wilderness while I his brother am alive. Will she not say, will she not believe, that I deserted the poor boy. No! no!" he said, "I will never return to the village."

No persuasion on the part of the elder brother could prevail with Leon to shake his determination and so the two parted company, the latter joining a party of miners on their way to the gold fields, while the former took the first opportunity to return home.

When the news of Paul's death reached the village, Lisette was prostrated for many weeks and her friends thought she would never fully recover her health and spirits. When she finally was able to rise from her sick bed, all her joyousness had left her and no smile was ever seen to lift the sadness even for a moment from her sweet face. The horrible circumstances attending Paul's death were, however, carefully kept concealed from her and the agony which the knowledge would have caused was happily spared her. What surprised her friends was that no word of enquiry about Leon was ever uttered by her. He seemed to have passed entirely from her memory, as if he had never lived, but whether she attached any blame to him for the death of Paul, or whether her extraordinary silence regarding him was caused by the burden of her grief for the lost one, no one could tell. The elder brother on several occasions spoke to her of Leon, but she did not respond or seem to take any interest in his fate, so in time his name was never mentioned in her presence.

Several years passed but no word from the absent brother was received and his friends knew not whether he ever reached the gold fields, or was even alive. But one day a stranger appeared in the village, a hardy, brown-visaged, grey-haired man, whom no one recognized until the elder Renaud met him at the inn. A sudden look and a peculiar movement on the part of the stranger first attracted the attention of the latter. Then as he gazed upon them the weather-beaten features became familiar to him.

"Leon," he exclaimed, "is it you?"

"Yes, my brother, it is Leon come back for one look at the old home."

Then the two brothers embraced each other.

"And Lisette," asked Leon, "is she alive and well?"

"Alive, yes," said his brother, "but not the Lisette you used to know. You will find her much changed; we will go to her."

"No," said Leon, "she cannot wish to see me but I would like to look upon her face again. Can I see her without being seen. Do this for me my brother."

But the elder Renaud resolved that if it were possible he would do more. It seemed to him that if Lisette could meet Leon that it might be the means of arousing her from the lethargy which had taken possession of her. So he went to Lisette and gradually broke the news that Leon had returned.

"Leon is back," she said quite calmly. "Yes, I would like to see him; he may be able to tell me more about Paul."

So they met and Leon told her the story over again of the loss of her lover, reserving as he had been warned to do the dreadful circumstances attending it.

If there had been any thought in the mind of Lisette that Leon was in any way to blame for the loss of poor Paul she must have cast it from her as she listened to the loving words of memory and deep grief expressed by him as he told her the sad story. From that day Leon and Lisette were much together. His whole thought and care seemed to be to tenderly watch over her. No word to recall in the slightest degree their old love was ever uttered by him, but insensibly his untiring devotion to her won upon the heart of the young girl. First it arose from gratitude to him and then gradually a deeper feeling took possession of her. How could the girl withstand such tenderness, such unselfishness, such love as every act of Leon towards her proclaimed. The old love came back only stronger, so that no one could ever again break its bonds.

So it came about that Leon and Lisette pledged their troth to each other and before the end of a year after his return from the gold fields, they were married and the memory of poor Paul only served to bind them closer together.

Stability of Christian Faith.

My observation convinces me that there is, making all allowances, not less faith in the church, but more; not a feeble but a stronger spiritual life. There is a series of facts going to confirm this conclusion.

First, while theology, especially Calvinistic theology, has undergone many changes in the past half-century or more, as indicated by the fact that it has generally outgrown or grown away from the old confessions, the result has not affected faith in the great fundamentals of Christianity. I do not believe that the time has ever been, since the Advent, when the divine mission and nature of Jesus Christ were so fully recognized as now.

Second, the Scriptures have not lost their place in the church, nor their attraction for the masses of church membership. It is a fact that the bible was never so widely and systematically studied, and so thoroughly taught, as now.

Third, if the faith of the church were weakened, it would affect the pulpit. We should find a change in the character of its utterances. We should have rationalistic instead of spiritual preaching. That it does not show itself in the pulpit to any large degree, and is not characteristic of the preaching of the times, must be the conclusion of everyone who is a close observer or will make himself such.

Fourth, if there were any considerable loss of faith in Christianity as a supernatural religion it would, it seems to me, inevitably affect the cause of foreign missions. While it is a fact that the old doctrine that all the heathen are doomed to everlasting punishment is now generally held, the motive of Christian missions has not changed.—H. K. Carroll, in the Forum.

The gloomy fears and the weakness of soul, of which so many complain, would disappear if the blood were made healthy before it reaches the brain. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies and vitalizes the blood, and thus conduces to health of body and mind.

The Serious Side of Paderewski.

Ignaz Pun Paderewski knows Shakespeare from cover to cover, and is thoroughly acquainted with the classics of all the languages he speaks. He is very fond of reading, and reads the newspapers every day, no matter where he is. If he picks up a newspaper and finds something that attracts his attention he is just as likely as not to read everything in the paper but the advertisements. He takes a great interest in politics, not the politics of one country, but of the world, for he is a thorough cosmopolitan, and makes himself at home anywhere. He is intensely good-natured, and can take a joke as well as make one. To puns he has a deeply rooted objection. Unlike many geniuses, he is not addicted to melancholy. On the other hand, his disposition is cheerful in the extreme. Not a few of those who have merely seen him in public think that he is affected. Not a bit of it. He has a striking appearance and a style that is, perhaps, unusual in this country, but both are natural to him, they are his own, and there is not an atom of affectation in him.

Princess Mathilde and the Pope.

Princess Mathilde has had since she was a child plenary absolution for eating meat in Lent. The circumstances under which she obtained this pontifical favor was rather unusual. Pius VIII. was the only sovereign, outside of England, Wurtemburg and Tuscany, who granted hospitality to the Bonaparte family. When Queen Catherine arrived in Rome on a visit to Madame Mere, she asked the Pope to grant her and her daughter an audience. He named a day, and from extreme politeness to one from whose head a crown had fallen, ordered a brief to be made out to enable her without sin to eat meat for the rest of her life in Lent. As she was leaving, the Pope gave her his paternal benediction and handed her the brief, informing her of the favor it accorded. She was a frank person, and said at once it could be no good to her, as she was brought up a Protestant and meant to remain so. "But," said the Pope, "after the trouble of writing it, why let it be lost? Is the little Princess also a Protestant?" "Not quite," said the Queen "She was baptized into the Roman Catholic church, and will remain there should she make a Catholic match." The Pope asked what her Christian names were, and ordered his secretary to interline them above those of the Queen, which were to be erased. The brief was then handed to Princess Mathilde, who still possesses this souvenir of her first visit to the Vatican.

The marvellous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is based upon the corner stone of absolute merit. Take Hood's throughout the spring months.

If flavor, purity, mildness and aroma have no weight with you when

selecting smoking tobaccos, why not smoke cabbage leaves or brown paper? If you appreciate quality you will ask for

MASTIFF PLUG CUT.

J. R. PACE TOBACCO CO.,
Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Unwritten Law in the Best Society

For Dinners, House Parties, Afternoon Receptions and Five o'Clocks, the necessary, nay, the indispensable adjunct to the correct repast is

Chocolat-Menier?

Only Vanilla Chocolate of highest grade, is manufactured by MENIER—Beneficial even for the most delicate.

Can be taken just before retiring.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER
Annual Sales Exceed 20 Million Pounds

If he hasn't it on sale send his name and your address to Menier, Canadian Branch, No. 14 St. John St., Montreal, Que.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 265 acres fenced; 50 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, post-office, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within 1 and two miles. Price, $2,500.

250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE fine water front, good land, partly cleared; good house and stables; splendid location for fishing and shooting and boating; low price and good terms, or exchange partly for cash and city property.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

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2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close to good stream of water; $300.

THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH. Splendid position; close to Fowl Bay; good level land; a bargain ($650) or singly $225 each. Postoffice box 361.

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This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

Hudyan is purely vegetable.

Hudyan stops Prematureness of the discharge in 20 days.

Cures

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Constipation, Dizziness, Failing Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts, Strengthens, Invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures Debility, Nervousness, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private ailments.

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The new discovery was made by the Specialist of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages (a 5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

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Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Ass., Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 183; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

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JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad Street and Trounce avenue. fe2015

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Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next post-office. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 482.

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Teacher of Piano and Harmonium.
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PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
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JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the uniting together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary.
jal3

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.
fe12

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.
ja18

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. ja25 H. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 29, G.R.A. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited.
R. H. SWINERTON, Scribe E.
1-tv

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 4,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend.
E. of R. & S.
oct29

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
R. C. SMITH, Secretary.

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Dr. West calls particular attention to the Ghaze Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthede. m717-d-w

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B. C. Pioneer Society.

NOTICE.

At the next regular monthly meeting of the Society, on Wednesday, the 4th of April, 1894, a motion proposing to fix a day for decorating graves of pioneers of British Columbia will be considered. Full attendance of members is requested. By order.
ALLAN GRAHAM,
Victoria March 15, 1894. President.

$50 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons destroying or injuring the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.
By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office,
23rd January, 1894. j24

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND
Charity Bazaar
AT INSTITUTE HALL, VIEW STREET,
—ON—
Tuesday, April 3, 1894,
In aid of the Jubilee Hospital,
Will be opened at 2:30 p.m. by the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney.
AFTERNOON ADMISSION, TEN CENTS.
High tea from 5:30 to 7:30.
GRAND CONCERT under the management of Mr. W. E. Buck, at 8 p.m.
ADMISSION—25 CENTS.
mar 31

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Office boy. Apply 152 Douglas street, Monday, between 7 and 9. mar31-2t

WANTED—A man with some capital to purchase half interest in a valuable property, rolling stock, and the business carried on on the premises. Must devote his time to the business; none other wanted. Address, P. O. box 234, Victoria. m29-1w

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. 30m&w

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 25cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, three cents. FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati O.

TO LET.

ONE OR TWO first-class bedrooms to let at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior Street, James Bay. fe19

TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 5 acres of land, about three and a half miles from post-office. Apply Alan S. Dumbleton, 51 Langley St. feb7-tf

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

BOARD AND LODGING.

WANTED—A furnished room with or without board, overlooking the sea. "Y," Times office. mar26-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUSE WANTED—Within about half a mile of the Postoffice; 7 or 8 rooms; must be comfortable, with modern conveniences, etc. Address, giving particulars and stating rent expected, to "Visitor," Times office. mar 16-1w

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
BEACON HILL PARK.
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The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully-equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.
First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.
Reasonable fees. Cricket, football swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply
PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.
fe13 s,m,tf&w 1y]

Having imported direct from Scotland the Latest Improved Sanitary Ale Sewer Traps, Gully Traps, S Traps, and a great variety of Bends, Sewer Pipes, three feet lengths, I am prepared to quote the lowest prices.
J. W. KELLER,
mar26-tf Cor. Yates and Quadra Sts.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice, that if landlords or other inhabitants of the city of Victoria, B. C., and the neighborhood, suffer the soldiers under my command to contract debts, such debts will not be discharged. If after this proclamation the inhabitants shall, notwithstanding, suffer the soldiers to contract debts with them, it will be at their peril, the officers not being obliged to discharge such debts. Vide Queen's Regulations and orders for the army, A.D. 1868.
Signed
G. A. D. RAWSTORNE,
Major, R. M. A.
The Barracks, Victoria B. C., 31st March, 1894. mar31-3t

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

In the matter of the "Winding up Act" and amending Acts; and in the matter of the "Victoria Iron Works Company, Limited."

By an order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, dated 30th March, 1894, it was ordered that the above-named company be wound up by the said court under the provisions of the Winding up Act and amending Acts; and by the same order William Monteith, of the city of Victoria, was appointed official liquidator of the said company.
Dated 31st March, 1894.
DAVIE, POOLEY & LUXTON,
m31-1w Solicitors for the Petitioners.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA:
Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to state that I have taken over the Leander Tepid Swimming Baths, Fort Street.
I have had considerable experience in this business in Sweden, Eng.
Being a certified medical masseur, I am prepared to undertake the care of all persons requiring my service.
The water of the swimming tank and all other parts of the establishment will be kept scrupulously clean and fresh. Lessons in swimming by a competent instructor.
On Ladies' Day (every Monday) a lady will be in attendance who will see that the lady patrons of the bath want for no comfort. Hot tea and coffee obtainable on the premises.
Electric Bath now in operation; highly recommended by the medical profession.
I claim your patronage, ladies and gentlemen, for the reason that it shall be my earnest endeavor to conduct this establishment on strictly first class principles. Trusting the same will meet with your approval and support, I have the honor to be, ladies and gentlemen, your obedient servant,
DONALD F. MacDONALD,
Late Hammam Baths, Jermyn St., London, England. mar31-1m

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cts. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. tfaSw

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By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10.00

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CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.
NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.
SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25c. a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.
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WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

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The Daily Times.

THE SEAL REGULATIONS.

In this issue will be found the full report of the discussion on the Paris tribunal's sealing regulations started in the house of commons by Sir Richard Cartwright. Since the time of that discussion bills have been introduced in the British Parliament and the United States Congress to ratify the Paris award, and those bills will doubtless be hurried through with all possible speed. It is quite certain that no obstacle will be placed in their way in either of the legislatures, so within a few days the regulations will have all the force which legal enactments can give them. Moreover, we may count on their being ratified in every detail, unchanged from the original form given them by the arbitrators. There remains only the question whether sealers who have already left for the sealing grounds, having received no formal notice of the ratification of the award, will be bound to observe the regulations and cease operations on the last day of next month, wherever they may happen to be. We gather from the short discussion at Ottawa that Sir John Thompson would answer this question in the negative. It would undoubtedly be answered in the negative by any person who had regard only to the rules of law and equity, but it is to be observed that the American authorities do not take that view. They are acting on the assumption that the regulations are already in force, even without the ratifying legislation, and are preparing to proceed against sealers under any flag who may be found ignoring them. When the award is ratified they will be all the more prepared to stand by that position. It seems most reasonable to suppose that they mean what they say, and that any Canadian sealing vessel found by an American gunboat taking seals after the 30th of April will be summarily seized. We are fully convinced that such procedure will be wrong, having no warrant in either law or justice, but what is to be done about it? Whatever means of redress the sealer may nominally have for the outrage, practically he will have none. At least, such is the teaching of experience; his wrongs take a very long time righting. The situation, therefore, seems to be, as nearly as we can gather, that if the sealers are found by any of the American patrol force violating the Paris regulations they will be taken into custody, but whether British captains will be instructed to enforce the regulations cannot just now be told. If the sealers can dodge the patrolling war vessels—no easy job—they need feel no moral obligation to observe the close season, and apparently will run in no danger of subsequent prosecution, in view of what Sir John Thompson has said.

MANITOBA VIEWS.

As we have already pointed out, the most decided reductions in duties made by the new tariff bill are for the especial benefit of the people of Manitoba and the Northwest, and are plainly the result of the "kick" administered by Winnipeg. Notwithstanding these facts, two of the Winnipeg papers at least are far from being satisfied. The Free Press gives its opinion in this way:—"From a hasty review of the changes as telegraphed, we are led to the conclusion that the tariff axe has been changed for a pruning knife and that the reformed tariff is like a dinner composed of side dishes—presenting a pleasing variety, but affording little that is substantial or satisfying."—The Tribune returns the following verdict:—"Mr. Foster told the house that there but three policies which could be adopted, viz., free trade, a tariff for revenue, and a tariff for protection. The government had resolved to stand or fall by the latter and the policy of protection would be adhered to. So be it. The gauntlet has been thrown down, the issue is clearly defined and when the struggle at the ballot box comes, as it must soon, the public will know exactly what to do. There will, there can be, no confusion. It will be a tariff for revenue only vs. protection. The people will judge for themselves which policy is likely to be of most benefit to the country. It is well that the issue should be thus clearly defined, as it would be most unfortunate to have any confusion. No one can now be deceived. A tariff for revenue vs. protection is an issue upon which all can vote intelligently, and the sooner the public are given a chance to pronounce upon the question the better. Let us trust that the intimation which Mr. Foster gave that the elections art not far off will prove to be correct, and that Canadians will be able to settle the question for themselves at an early date. We may be mistaken, but we very much misjudge the temper of the people if they will be satisfied with the few trifling changes here and there. A cent or two taken off this article and a few cents added to that, is hardly the kind of thing to appease a people who have been daily waxing more desperate over the tariff robbery practiced upon them. The issue cannot be joined too soon."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Tory organs would like to make out that the wicked "Grits" prevented the budget speech being delivered on Wednesday, March 21. It is rather singular that on Monday, March 26, Sir John Thompson should have told a prohibitionist deputation that "he regretted the absence of the minister of finance, who was engaged on his budget speech." It must be quite plain to the dullest comprehension that the budget speech was not ready on the Wednesday if the finance minister was still engaged on it on the Monday following. The Montreal Herald was undoubtedly right when it said on March 23:—"The simple truth is that the minister of finance never intended to bring down the budget on Wednesday. He hadn't it ready then; it is not ready yet; and the probabilities are that he and his colleagues will have to entrench on the Sabbath stillness to get it ready for presentation on Tuesday. The house did very little on Wednesday, and Mr. Foster could have delivered his speech then if he had had it ready and had desired to do so. The attempt under these circumstances to make it appear that it is due to action by the Liberals that the budget is not to be delivered until Tuesday is doomed to a very complete break down." It is rather hard to see what the Tory organs hope to gain by their false and hypocritical charge against the Liberals. The true explanation probably is that falsehood and hypocrisy are their particular delight.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Justice Drake in the supreme court chambers this morning disposed of the following applications:

B. C. Corporation v. Dalby & Claxton.—Luxton, for the plaintiffs, applied for an order for summary judgment under order xiv. Belyea, for the defendants, contra. Order made.

Lofmeister v. Bowker.—Drake, for the plaintiff, applied for an order for the payment of money out of court. Elliott, for the defendant, contra. Order made that the money be paid out unless good cause to the contrary be shown within one week.

Before Hon. Mr. Justice Crease, deputy local judge in admiralty, the trial of the action Jacobson v. the Henrietta, took place this morning. The plaintiff was a sealer and sued for wages earned on the schooner before her seizure. No pleadings were delivered. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed and costs. P. A. E. Irving for plaintiff and A. L. Belyea for defendant.

The Wolley v. Lowenberg, Harris & Co. trial was resumed this morning before Mr. Justice Walkem, when Mr. Cassidy, for the defence, concluded his opening address to the jury, which was begun on Saturday. The learned counsel, after commenting on the plaintiff's evidence, told the jury that the defence would show that Mr. Snowden was acting solely as the agent for Hodge at the time the loan was made, and further that at the time he first mentioned the loan to the plaintiff he had a valuation in his pocket, the valuation of a competent man, whose valuation was $9,700; that Mr. Snowden showed this to Mr. Wolley, and from the result of the conversation at that time the loan was effected. Mr. Snowden was then called for the defence. On his cross-examination by Mr. Bodwell he said that he considered $100 per acre was not too high a valuation at that time. Coming to the hunting experiences of Mr. Wolley and Mr. Snowden, the latter said he had gone away hunting with a good many gentlemen.

Mr. Bodwell—And you have "got away" with a good many gentlemen too, haven't you?

Mr. Snowden—I never got away with you.

Mr. Bodwell—No, and I don't think you ever will. Don't you know that when you set yourself up as a financial agent you are bound to possess necessary skill, and if you don't you are liable for the consequences?

Mr. Snowden—No.

Mr. Bodwell—Then you ought to take advice on the subject.

James Baker was the next witness called for the defence. He was one of the original valuators, and gave evidence as to how valuation was arrived at.

Singular Shooting Accident.

A letter from Clinton, dated 30th of March, says that William Boyd, who keeps the 70-Mile House, Cariboo road, was accidentally shot the day before. While returning home on the 29th from Clinton, Boyd passed a stranger on foot and offered to take his overcoat on with him, so as to ease the stranger's load. When Boyd got home and took the things out of the rig, he threw the overcoat and other articles on the floor, when a pistol went off. The bullet entered Boyd's side above the hip, circled around the body and now lies buried in the shoulder. The doctor says that no vital part has been touched and unless blood-poisoning sets in that there will not be much danger. The ball was not probed for at the time the letter was written, but no doubt by this time Mr. Boyd, who is one of the popular men of the "road," is on the rapid road to recovery.

AMERICAN SEALING LAW.

Text of the Behring Sea Regulations to Govern the Hunting of Seal.

Important Points to be Remembered—The Seizure of Those Violating the Rules.

Washington, March 1.—The following is the text of the Behring sea bill discussed and approved by the cabinet yesterday: "A bill to give effect to the award rendered by the tribunal of arbitration at Paris, under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain concluded at Washington, February 29, 1892, for the purpose of submitting to arbitration certain questions concerning the preservation of the fur seals." Be it enacted, etc.,

Sec. 1. That no citizen of the United States, nor any person belonging to or on board of a vessel of the United States, shall kill, capture, or pursue at any time, or in any manner whatever, outside of territorial waters, any fur seal, or in waters surrounding the Pribyloff islands within a zone of 60 geographical miles (60 miles to a degree of latitude) around said islands, inclusive of territorial waters.

Sec. 2. That no citizen of the United States nor any person on board of a vessel of the United States, shall kill capture, or pursue in any manner whatever, during the season extending from May 1 to July 31, both inclusive in each year, any fur seal on the high seas outside of the zone mentioned in section 1, and in that part of the Pacific ocean, including Behring sea, which is situated to the north of the 35th degree of north latitude, and the east of the 180th degree of longitude from Greenwich, till it strikes the water boundary described in article one of the treaty of 1867, between the United States and Russia, and following that line up to Behring straits.

Sec. 3. No citizen of the United States shall, during the period and in the waters in which by section two of this act, the killing of fur seal is not prohibited, use or employ any vessel, nor shall any vessel of the United States be employed in carrying on or taking part in fur seal fishing operations other than a sailing vessel propelled by sails exclusively, and such canoes or undecked boats propelled by sails or oars, may belong to and be used in conection with such sailing vessels. But no such vessels may carry on or take part in such operations without a special license obtained from the government for that purpose, and without carrying a distinctive flag prescribed by the government for the same purpose.

Sec. 4. That every sailor of a vessel licensed under this act to engage in the fur seal fishing operation shall accurately enter into his official log book the date and place of every such operation, and also the number and sex of the seals captured each day, and on coming into port, and before landing his cargo, the master shall verify on oath such official log book as containing a full and true statement of the number and character of his fur seal fishing operations, including the number and sex captured, and for any false statments wilfully made by him in this behalf he shall be subject to the penalty of perjury, and any sealskins found in excess of the statement in the official log book shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 5. That no person or vessel not prohibited from engaging in fur seal fishing operations under this act, shall use or employ in any such operations, any net, firearms, air gun, or explosive; provided, however, that this prohibition shall not apply to the use of shotguns, in such operations outside of Behring sea during the season when the killing of fur seals is not there prohibited by this act.

Sec. 6.—That the foregoing sections of this act shall not apply to Indians dwelling on the coast of the United States, and taking fur seals in canoes or undecked boats propelled wholly by paddles, oars or sails, and not transported by or used in connectio nwith other vessels, or manned by more than five persons, in the manner heretofore practised by said Indians. Provided, however, that the exception made in this section shall not apply to Indians in the employment of other persons, or who shall kill, capture or pursue fur seals outside of territorial waters under contract to deliver the skins to other persons, nor to the water of Behring sea, or of the passes between the Aleutian Islands.

Sec. 7. That the president shall have power to make regulations respecting the special license and the distinctive flag mentioned in this act and regulations otherwise suitable to secure the due execution of the provisions of this act, and from time to time add to, modify, amend or revoke such regulations as in his judgment may seem expedient.

Sec. 8.—That, excepting the case of a master given a false statement under oath in violation of the provisions of the 4th section of this act, every person guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act, or of the regulations made thereunder, shall for each offence be fined not less than $200 or imprisonment not more than six months, or both, and all vessels, their tackle, apparatus, furniture and cargo, at any time, occupied in violation of this act, or of regulations made thereunder, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 9. That any violation of this act or of the regulations made thereunder, may be prosecuted either in the district court of Alaska or in the district court of the United States in California, Oregon or Washington.

Sec. 10.—That if any unlicensed vessel of the United States shall be found within the waters to which this act applies and at a time when the killing of fur seals is by this act there prohibited, having on board sealskins or the bodies of seals, or apparatus or implements suitable for the killing or taking of seals, or if any licensed vessel shall be found in the waters to which this act applies, having on board apparatus or implements suitable for the taking of seals, but forbidden them and there to be used, it shall be presumed that the vessel in one case and the apparatus or implements in the other was or were used in violation of the act until it is otherwise sufficiently proved.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of the president to cause a sufficient naval force to cruise in the waters to which the act is applicable, to enforce its provisions, and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of any vessel belonging to the naval or revenue service of the United States when so instructed by the president to seize and arrest all vessels of [illegible] and [illegible] found by him to be the United [illegible] engaged in the waters aforesaid, in violation of the provisions of this said [illegible] regulations made thereunder and to [illegible] the same, with all proper and [illegible] thereof to the most convenient port [illegible] district of the United States [illegible] in this act, there to be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 12.—A vessel or citizen of the United States [illegible] against the provisions of this [illegible] or the regulations thereunder may be [illegible] and detained by the naval or other duly commissioned officers of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain; but [illegible] so seized and detained, shall be [illegible] over as soon as possible with [illegible] witnesses and proofs [illegible] to any [illegible] or revenue officer or board, to any [illegible] other authority of the United States, whose courts [illegible] shall have jurisdiction to try [illegible] offense and impose the [illegible] penalty for [illegible], provided, however, that British [illegible] shall arrest and detain vessels [illegible] persons as in this section specified or after appropriate legislation by Great Britain shall have authorized officers of the United States duly commissioned [illegible] instructed by the president to that [illegible] to arrest, detain and hand over to [illegible] authorities of Great Britain, [illegible] subjects of that government, offending against any statute or regulations [illegible] Great Britain enacted or made to [illegible] the award after the treaty [illegible] the title of this law.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND VS. SCOTLAND.

The match association football at Caledonia Park Saturday afternoon between teams repesenting England and Scotland, resulted in a draw.

The sides were really well balanced as regards weight, England having the advantage of speed, especially in the forward division. Scotland, however, was the favorite. England kicked off at 3 o'clock and by pretty, combined run nearly scored at the outset, but affairs were changed in very short time, and England's goal was threatened continually during the first half of the game, although many scrums were started by their speedy forwards, only to be stopped by the excellent play of Hoot and Pettigrew at back for Scotland. After about thirty minutes' play, from a free kick taken by Hoot the first goal was scored for Scotland, shortly before half time by a fine pit of passing by Johnson, McCann and Peden, a second goal was put on and the teams crossed over, Scotland 2, England 0. An amusing incident occurred early after the game started when it was discovered that England was playing twelve men, one more than the usual complement, but Scotland magnanimously consented to play against the 12. After half time a rearrangement of England's team was effected, which proved very successful. Blackburn coming up from half-back to play left wing forward. On the ball being again started, the left wing established itself by some fine passing runs and after a few minutes' play England scored from the foot of A. Goward who was playing a dashing game. Shortly after the ball was again in motion the only regrettable thing of the game happened when rough play was resorted to by the forwards on both sides, which so bothered a Scotch team that for a time they were not in the game, and England managed to put on two more points, thus doing the lead. The game now became hot and furious and an excellent display of football was given. The forwards of Scotlands' bent themselves to the laudable task of getting the lead down but their half-backs were not supporting them. Brown on the right making several passes and Clements on the left in the same way, whereas the English halfbacks never once fumbled. A chance was here effected for Scotland, Glen got right half and Brown centre halfand centre forward, which was also a good thing, for in a few moments Brown by a quick run up centre, and a swallow shot, scored the equalizing point with ten minutes to play. The game was anybody's and the play became hard and harder and the excitement more tense, several times Scotland's goal had narrow escapes although the game was of a very even character the most furnishing a draw with the leather due to England's goal. There is talk of the game being played over again next Saturday to decide which team really is the better, some holding that England played all round Scotland, although unlucky, in scoring, and others claim that Scotland is the better team but without of form last Saturday. If the case be played over next Saturday, lovers of the association football will see one of the finest displays of that game ever given in Victoria, and one of the hardest, for there is considerable feeling in the matter.

FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Wanderers football club (association) journey to Nanaimo Saturday, 14th of April, to play the Nanaimo Rangers for the association challenge cup of British Columbia, and it is hoped they will bring the cup back with them to Victoria. The Rangers are excellent players, and it is no easy task the Wanderers have before them if they mean to succeed in the final cup tie. Every man in the team should get into good condition under Prof. Foley's care.

BRIGG-BRAGH!

Irish Rugby footballers in this city are jubilant over news received to-day stating that Ireland won her third international game this season, having beaten Wales at Belfast on the 10th inst., by one penalty goal (three points) to nil. Ireland thus holds the championship of the season by a grand record, England and Scotland having sustained defeat by the Emerald Isle.

The Popular Remedy.

Every cough and cold can be speedily and effectually cured if promptly treated by the use of Atwood's Cough Cure, which is steadily gaining the appreciation of the public.

By the timely and regular use of this valuable specific, the assailed functions of the throat and lungs are quickly restored to healthy vitality and the seeds of what might prove permanent and fatal, annihilated.

Testimonials to its healing powers are being received daily and will be gladly shown to anyone by the proprietors.

The cough remedy is sold by all druggists.

R. J. W. Atwood & Co., 68 Douglas street, Victoria, sole manufacturers.

NEW WALL PAPER AT W. J. MELLORS, 76, 78 & 65 Fort Street. Telephone 406.

FOR THE
BLOOD
OUR...
Beef, Iron and Wine.
COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Garden tools at McLennan & McFeeley's.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—The vital statistics for March are as follows: Births, 28; marriages, 12; deaths 25.

—Yesterday was "All Fools' Day, but it was as quiet as an ordinary Sabbath.

—In many of the churches yesterday the Easter Sunday services were repeated.

—Japanese matting and a large assortment of goods for the spring trade have arrived during teh last few days at Weiler Bros'.

—If you want a good meal for 25 cents go to the Globe restaurant, 42 Yates street, which is under entirely new management. Twenty meals, $4. Cuisine is excellent.

—There will be a rehearsal of "The Mikado" at the Victoria theatre to-morrow evening. It will be strictly private. The box office will open on Thursday, and the opera will be presented on April 10th and 11th.

—E. Maffandaine, the architect, is preparing plans for a public morgue building. It will be of brick, 30 feet long and 16 feet wide, and will be erected on the market lot. There will be a receiving room and two tin slabs and an operating room.

—Forty-seven immense steel boiler plates, to be used by the Albion Iron Works company in the construction of the boilers for the collier Costa Rica, arrived from England on Saturday night. There are fifteen more on the way. It will take a staff of boilermakers all summer to construct he boilers.

—The customs collections at this port for the month of March amounted to $85,226.38 from duties and $6,158.32 from other sources, a total of $91,384.70. The imports were of free goods to the value of $139,020, and of dutiable goods $156,971, a total of $296,501. The exports were of goods the produce of Canada $5,967, and not the produce of Canada $3,492; total, $9,459.

—J. B. McKilligan, collector of votes for Victoria city, has organized the staff which will assist him, and the work of revising the lists and adding the names of those who registered recently has begun. It is not unlikely that curious things will be discovered in the old list, for there are names on it of men who have been dead for years, others who have left the country entirely, and others who are now living in thriving settlements in the province started since they registered here.

—Priestley's Cravenettes may be had in all the newest fabrics. Absolutely rain repelling, they are not to be distinguished from the same goods not waterproofed. This is their great merit. Cravenette includes serges and all dress fabrics. They are perfectly porous, non-odorous, and they never change in appearance. These are merits which no other waterproofing process has been able to demonstrate. They are rolled on "The Vanished Board" like all Priestley's dress goods.

—The following resolution, adopted at the meeting of the French Benevolent Association on Saturday night, is more than explanatory: "Inasmuch as we are a part of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital and well satisfied with the present management of that institution, we most respectfully decline to surrender our right of being fully represented on the board, particularly when it is most apparent to us that it is sought to be made a civic political machine, to be run in the interests of the clique whose cheese-paring policy and ignorance of hospital affairs would damn the noblest institution that the city of Victoria has."

—The children of the different Anglican Sunday schools of the city held a united service at St. John's church yesterday afternoon. They assembled at their respective schools and marched to St. John's. The services were conducted by Rev. P. Jenns and Rev. Canon Beanlands, and addresses being delivered by Right Rev. Bishop Perrin. The offertory is to be devoted to the fund to obtain a bell for St. Barnabas church. The order of the musical services was: Processional hymn, "Jesus Christ is Risen Today, Alleluia!" Easter anthem, "Christ Our Passover is Sacrificed For Us;" hymn, "The King of Love My Shepherd Is;" hymn, "Gracious Saviour, Gentle Shepherd;" hymn, "Through the Night of Doubt and Sorrow."

—Hinde's Curling Pins at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Lawn mowers and garden hose at McLennan & McFeely's.

—The city schools opened at nine o'clock to-day and will not be dismissed until 3.30, these being the summer hours.

—The Carleton Opera company closed their season on Saturday night, presenting Fra Diavolo to a large audience.

—The Sons and Daughters of England attended St. John's church last evening, Rev. P. Jenns preaching a special sermon.

—We can supply you with the very latest styles in sideboards, tables, desks, etc., etc., having received a whole carload. Weiler Bros.

—The date of the concert and lecture to be given under the auspices of the ladies' aid society of St. Andrew's, has been changed to April 6th, next Friday evening.

—Members of Loyal Dauntless lodge, C. O. F., are requested to meet at the lodge room with full regalia on Friday, April 6th, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of paying a fraternal visit to Loyal Fernwood lodge.

—A carload of hoisting machinery for the parliament buildings was received yesterday morning on the steamer City of Kingston. It came from Glasgow and was hauled across the continent on the N. P. R.

—M. J. Conlin to-day assumed the duties of sanitary inspector succeeding Mr. Murray who has filled the office for a year past. Mr. Conlin will be both sanitary officer and assistant chief of the fire department.

—A congregation of fully 1400 listened to the eloquent discourse by the Rev. S. Cleaver, B. A., in the Metropolitan Methodist church last evening. His series of sermons on the life of Moses draw large numbers of interested listeners.

—At the concert to be given in the R. E. Church school room to-morrow evening the following part songs will be sung by the male chorus: "The Rhine," Kucken; "The Three Chafers," Truhn; "Twinkle Little Star," M. S." "The Waltz," Vogel. The full programme will be published to-morrow.

—Mary, a Hydah Indian, who was found drunk yesterday, was fined $5 in the police court this morning. If she does not pay the fine she will spend ten days in jail. John Gilvery, on the same charge, preferred to forfeit his bail of $10 than face the crowd in the court room. He was convicted on the evidence and an order forfeiting his bail went on the records.

—Rev. Father York, brother of F. M. Yorke and Mrs. Theodore Davie of this city, has been made vicar-general of the archdiocese of San Francisco. He is scarcely past 30 years of age, but is regarded already as one of the brightest minds in the Roman Catholic church in the west. The news of his elevation to this important post was received with pleasure by his relatives and friends here.

—Bishop Lemmens leaves Europe this week for Victoria and inside of a few weeks will be home again. His trip will have taken up the best part of a year. Rome and the home of his childhood in Belgium are the two points at which he spent the most of his time. The news of his plans came by letter to Father Nicolaye and the announcement was heard with pleasure by the congregation at St. Andrew's Cathedral yesterday.

—The bazaar to be held in Institute hall to-morrow will be under the patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney. It will be formally opened at 2.30 by the Lieut.-Governor. There will be a small charge for admission. High tea will be served between 5.30 and 7.30, and at 8 o'clock the grand concert will commence. The programme is:

Overture—"Caliph of Bagdad"—Herold.....Haine's Orchestra
Ballad—"Here and There"—Newcombe.....Miss Lillie Erb
Song—"Star of the Desert"—Bonheur.....E. White
Duet—"Lacidarem" (Don Giovanni)—Mozart.....Miss Nellie Devereaux and W. E. Buck
Ballad—"Love's Sorrow"—Niedlinger—.....A. S. Aspland
Recitation—"The Little Hero"—Clemeit Scott.....Miss Neale Powell
Aria—"Staccato Polka"—Mulder.....Miss Bertha Jameson
Violin Solo—a "Mazurka"..Wieniawski; b "Carnival de Venice," (arranged by Victor Austin).....Victor Austin
Song—"He was a Prince"—Lynes.....Miss Nellie Devereaux
Trio—"This Magic Wove Scarf"—J. G. Barnet....Miss Wey, A. S. Aspland and W. E. Buck.
Accompanists—J. E. Bridgman, George E. Powell.

The several departments of the bazaar will be under the charge of the young ladies named, as follows:

Fancy Work and Doll Stall—Mrs. Yates, Miss White, Miss Erb and Miss Jackson.

Candy Stall—Miss Barbara Keist and Miss Lou Nelson.

Flower Stall—Miss Seabrook and Miss Heisterman.

Home-made Baker's Stall—Miss Austin and Miss B. Keist.

Ice Cream Stall—Miss B. Haines and Miss S. Heisterman.

Fortune's Cave—Miss Tillie Erb and Miss Gertie White.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

For One Month Only
CABINET PHOTOS
$3 per Doz., Cash.
SKENE LOWE, 36 Gov't St

AMERICA PHOTOGRAPHED.

Part Three Now Offered—Another Supply of Parts 1 and 2 Coming.

Part Three of America Photographed is offered to-day, the coupon being changed to call for that number. There is still an unsupplied demand for Parts One and Two, but this will be supplied and all holders for coupons for these two numbers may feel satisfied that they will receive the portfolios in due time. After this week, it may pretty safely be promised, there will be no further delays. The portfolios for Part Three are now on hand, and in respect to this and all succeeding parts there will be no delays in delivery; it is only in respect to Parts One and Two that we ask for a little further consideration, especially from the ladies. A new part is offered every week. Part Three, now ready, begins with a view near Victoria, viz., Sitka, Alaska. Harper's Ferry, the Jackson Heritage, Canyon Rio De Los Ammas, Harlem River bridge, Lake Pepin, Mammoth Cave, Hagerman's Pass, etc., are among the principal views. All this for ten cents. Get them this week and leave orders, which will be subsequently filled, for the first two parts, that is if you want to begin at the beginning. The next number, Part Four, will illustrate some features of the Midwinter Fair.

High School Botanical Club.

"By the breath of flowers
Thou callest us, from city throngs and cares,
Back to the woods, the birds, the running streams;
Back to free childhood's heart
Fresh with the dews of tenderness! Thou bid'st
The lillies of the field with placid smile
Reprove man's feverish strivings."

Last Friday afternoon 40 members of the high school botany club, accompanied by Messrs. Paul and Pineo and Miss Cameron, marched on their second excursion from the school to Oak Bay on botany bent. It was essentially a "lily day." In the cool mossy thicket between Mount Baker Hotel and the golf grounds they found great bunches of lilies, the most successful searchers emerging with their arms full of pure white blossoms and glistening green leaves. They were almost unanimous in the opinion that this white lily Erythronium grandiflorum (variety albaflorum) is our prettiest wildflower. The other specimens to be added to their herbarium from this excursion are: sedum telephoides, trillium, sedum spathulifolium, ribes, and peucedanum utriculatum. Judging from a peep into the president's collecting box some marine additions to the cabinet may also be expected. The only other treasure reported was a squirrel's skull. A stranded sloop was duly inspected and then schoolward marching orders were given. Some of the boys, tired out by the exertions of the day and the past week's hard study, availed themselves of a passing car. The girls walked, arriving at the school, cool, comfortable and hungry, at 5:25 p.m.—the hungry member being heard to murmur, "Would that the refreshment attic were open!" "A."

Brief Locals.

—Authority has been received by the officers of the B. C. B. G. A. to hold the annual small arms class firing. It will be held at Clover Point as soon as possible.

—The inland revenue returns for March were as follows: Spirits, $14,045.53; malt, $2,307.53; tobacco, $3,147.12; cigars, $654; bonded warehouse license, $10; inspecting petroleum, $93.10; total, $20,257.28.

—A cigar box bearing a very honest look lay on one of the Government street sidewalks yesterday morning. Many passers-by took a look at it, but all remembered in good time what day it was. The hackmen cast many an anxious and curious look at the innocent box, but they were all "up to snuff" on the cigar question. Finally a bootblack came along whose curiosity was greater than his fear of ridicule; he seized the box and quickly opened it in the shelter of a convenient doorway. Lo! it was full of prime Havanas, and the bootblack was the only person of all concerned who did not feel like an April fool.

—Everybody will be welcome to the action sale of Mrs. Cameron's furniture to-morrow, Tuesday, at 11 a. m., whether they have catalogues or not. The catalogues were sold for 15 cents to limit the attendance at the time appointed for viewing the goods, so that all persons wishing to inspect them could do so more easily, and also to protect the valuable furniture in the event of a rainy day. The announcement in the Colonist was an error. It is a public action, and the auctioneers will be pleased to see everybody who cares to come. After 4.30 o'clock catalogues may be had free.

—Mrs. Jones, a fortune teller, is being given a preliminary hearing in the police court this afternoon for an indictable offence committed in plying her ordinary vocation. The case is bound to attract a great deal of attention, for it is the first of the kind ever tried here. She is charged under section 396 of the criminal code first with simple fortune telling, and secondly with undertaking by occult and crafty science to discern where a watch alleged to have been stolen was hidden, both of which are punishable with a year's imprisonment. Police Constable Conlin went to her last week and paid $3 for her advice. He told her he had lost a watch and she told him where he would find it. She also told him his fortune in full, writing it out for him. It is claimed that cities and provinces legalize the "profession," but it is on the other hand claimed that they have not the right to.

Marine.

The Premier last evening brought down 1100 feet of deck planks for the N.P.R. steamship Tacoma.

The steamer Maude leaves this evening for the west coast, and the Barbara Boscowitz leaves at the same time for the north.

The ship Astoria will be brought around from Esquimalt to-day to the outer wharf, where she will unload about 500 tons of cargo before entering the inner harbor.

The Empress of India will sail to-morrow.

The steamer Queen is due from San Francisco this evening.

The collier Wellington lay a few hours off the outer wharf yesterday morning, and left for Comox at 10.30.

The ship Yosemite, which has been lying in the roads for a few days, was towed to Departure Bay yesterday by the Lorne.

The collier Crown of England passed up yesterday.

The Premier docked at the outer wharf last evening.

Millinery Opening.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday opening of spring millinery. For particulars see bills. Lansdowne House, 91 Yates street.

—Do you want table linen of any kind? If so we can supply you with some, for we are complete Home Furnishers. Weiler Bros.

Argyle House
JUST RECEIVED
1 Case Lace Curtains
2 1-2 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, 50c. a pair. New Patterns.
2 1-2 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, 60c. a pair. Double border.
2 1-2 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, 75c. a pair. Extra value.
3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1 a pair. A very pretty design.
3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1.25 a pair. A nice curtain for bedrooms.
3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1.50 a pair. A good Curtain for sitting rooms.
Double Width Curtain Net, for long Curtains, 6 yds. for $1.
Curtain Net, for short Blinds, 10c. a yard.
ART MUSLINS in all widths and prices.
J. Horner & Co.

FOR THE NORTH
The Steamer
BARBARA BOSCOWITZ
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will sail for Fort Simpson and way ports on
Monday, April 2nd,
At 7 p. m., from Spratt's Wharf. For freight or passage apply to
CAPT. J. D. WARREN,
6 Trounce Avenue.

To Strengthen up After Sickness
TAKE
Johnston's Fluid Beef
It is stimulating and nourishing and it contains all the elements of Prime Beef in an easily digestible form.
For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

Bankrupt Stock ... Sale ...
The whole Bankrupt Stock now in the Stanley House will be offered for Sale for 60 days, commencing
Tuesday, April 3rd,
$37,000 Worth of Dry Goods to be sold REGARDLESS of former prices.
This is the Largest Stock ever offered in this way in British Columbia.
Remember the time and place: Tuesday morning at the Stanley House, Douglas St.
Watch this space for further ads.

The British Columbia Sugar Refining Company,
(LIMITED)
VANCOUVER, B.C.
Manufacturers of Refined Sugars and Syrups of the Highest Quality. Guaranteed Absolutely Pure and Superior to any others in the Province.

PRICE LIST

SUGAR—Powdered, Icing and Bar, in Bbls.		5⅞c. per lb.
Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags,		5⅝c. "
Granulated, " "		4⅝c. "
Yellow, according to quality, "		3¾ to 4⅛c. "
100 lb. Kegs ⅛c. more, Half Bbls. ⅛c. more, Boxes ⅛c. more.		
SYRUPS—30 Gal. Barrels,		2½c. per lb.
10 " Kegs,		2¾c. "
5 " "		$2.00 each.
1 " Tins,	$4.25	per case of 10
½ " "	5.75	" 20

Payment by Spot Cash. All prices subject to change without notice Special terms for lots of 100 Barrels and upwards.
NO CHINESE LABOR EMPLOYED.

Hard Times
And how to improve them. By keeping your money at home and using
PENDRAY'S
ELECTRIC SOAP, 20 bars for $1.
BLACKING, 5c. per tin.
EXTRACT OF SOAP, 2 pkgs. for 25c., 5 lbs. for 50c. (This is the finest Washing Powder in the market.)
DOMINION STOVE POLISH, 5c. per block.
Ask Your Grocer for Pendray's
And refuse any other substitutes. This will give employment to the unemployed and to your children.
Extra Choicest Moyune Gunpowder Tea 80 cents per lb.
R. H. JAMESON, - 33 Fort Street.

FRESH and RELIABLE
Seeds THAT WILL GROW is what you require if you would have a bountiful crop of Vegetables and Flowers. We can supply you with the best seed in all varieties. Also thousands of
FOLIAGE AND FLOWERING PLANTS,
Now ready to select from
C. A. McTAVISH,
9 Park Road, Victoria.
Catalogues mailed free.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.
Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.
A. HYAMS - Manager

COUPON.
America Photographed.
PART 3.
Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 3 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage.
Cut out now and present before the end of this week as this coupon will be withdrawn at that time.
Subscribers requiring portfolios to be sent by mail, to avoid writing a letter for each, may remit for the whole series or any part thereof, and portfolios will be mailed as issued.

THE SEALING REGULATIONS.

Discussion on the Subject in the House of Commons.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S QUESTION

The Premier's Views as to the Necessity of Legislation and Due Notice to Sealers—No B. C. Members Take Part in the Discussion.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, March 21.—A very important statement was made in the house to-day. I telegraphed you a short synopsis of what was said. But as the matter is of interest to the province, especially to the sealers, the remarks of the speakers are worthy of being given in full. Times readers will notice that Sir Richard Cartwright asked for some information from British Columbia members. He wanted that they should be heard. Some of them were noticed in the house, but if they were present they did not choose to say anything.

Sir Richard Cartwright said: Mr. Speaker, I desire to move the adjournment of the house. This is a course I do not often take, but as there may be some discussion in consequence of the remarks I am about to make, and as it is more convenient that such discussion should be in order, I shall conclude my remarks with the usual motion to adjourn. The point to which I wish to call the attention of the first minister is this: As I understand it, no steps whatever have been taken up to the present date, either by the British government or by our own government, to give anything like legal effect or validity to the regulations which were made at Paris affecting the Behring Sea fishery. I believe I am correct in that statement. Now, sir, I have seen very recently some rather remarkable statements in the American press to the effect that it is the intention of the American government to order a number of their cruisers to attend the annual migration of the seals on their way northward from any point above 35 degrees of north latitude to Behring Sea, and it is the further intention, and that instructions to that effect are understood to have been issued to the commanders of these cruisers, to deal with any parties trespassing against these regulations as if the regulations were absolutely valid and of legal effect. Now I am not going at all to impugn the desirability of enforcing these regulations as they have been agreed to, but I want to call attention—as the first minister said the other day that a large number of sealers were being fitted out from Victoria and in British Columbia—to the extreme desirability, if these regulations are to be made effective, of the British authorities or our own so declaring, either by proclamation or by act of parliament—I do not know which is the proper mode—and causing all parties concerned to be notified that such regulations are to be enforced. For, it appears to me, it would be very undesirable either that the British government should have, as they did, I believe, last year, to pay a large sum of money to its own subjects by way of compensation for not exercising their legal privileges, or that our flag should be subject to insult and humiliation, as has been the case in the past. I am not aware of the precise legal mode in which these regulations should be given effect to. That, no doubt, has been considered by the minister of justice and his colleagues. But I think it would be a very great misfortune if a fresh crop of demands should spring up in consequence of such action as the American press intimates is intended to be taken by their cruisers. And I am sure the American government would object to making compensation whether these regulations had legal effect or not, and, on the other hand, it would be very discreditable and humiliating for Canada or Great Britain to compensate their people under the circumstances. While I am on the subject I may say that, if it be correct, as stated publicly by the United States press, that from this time out the United States are going to shepherd the annual migration of these seals along our coast and to take upon themselves the enforcement of these regulations, it appears to me, sir, that there should be an intimation given to the British government, which maintains a squadron on the Pacific, that the Yankee cruisers may be accompanied by a British force to see fair play. Also, I will take the opportunity to inquire whether any arrangement has been made, formally or informally, with the American government whereby disputes arising through these regulations may be submitted to a joint court, which I think would be an expedient thing to do. I think some of our friends from British Columbia might be able to tell us what the position of matters is there, or as to whether there is any considerable risk of British Columbia sealers being caught on the present occasion. We would like to hear from them; we have not heard anything of their views on this subject. At any rate I would like to know from the government what the precise position of the case is, whether these regulations have been enforced, or what steps are required to be taken to enforce them, or whether it is their intention, or, so far as they know, the intention of the British government, to take action.

Sir John Thompson—In reply to the hon. gentleman's question, I beg to say that the regulations have no force or validity against British subjects until a statute has been passed by the Imperial parliament. No doubt the treaty obligation of Great Britain under the last treaty on the subject obliges her to adopt legislation which will be necessary to give these regulations force and effect; but the view is certainly held by Her Majesty's government, and is held by this government, undoubtedly, that a statutory provision is necessary by the Imperial parliament to give the regulations any force or effect whatever over British subjects.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Statutory regulations by the British government alone, or concurrently by ours?

Sir John Thompson—By the British parliament alone. The contrary view was held, to some extent, on the part of the United States; how far by their government I cannot say, but by one of their arbitrators, I see, the view has been put forward in a dissenting opinion that the regulations have force and validity from the time of their announcement by the arbitrators. But the view is not only held by Her Majesty's government that a statute of the Imperial parliament would be necessary under the circumstances, but that view has been communicated to the government at Washington; so that they are well informed that the opinion of the British government is that the regulations are not in force and cannot be enforced without the assent of the Imperial parliament. As to the procedure which may be adopted to give them validity, the question was discussed before the tribunal, and it was decided that that should be left to be provided by the statute which should be passed with regard to the whole subject. It would have been difficult, of course, for the international tribunal to arrive at an exact knowledge of the procedure which might be proper in order to give full effect to the regulations of the tribunal. But we have no doubt, and we have made representations to that effect, that the principles which have hitherto prevailed with regard to that subject should prevail still.

Mr. Edgar—The modus vivendi?

Sir John Thompson—No, in this respect, that when the regulations are made statutory, the procedure against British subject shall be in British courts, and the procedure against United States vessels or persons shall be in the courts of the United States. A draft bill has been prepared for introduction to the parliament of Great Britain with the view of giving effect to the regulations. The Canadian government have been consulted on the terms of that bill, and have expressed their views with regard to it; it may be that at this time it has already been introduced, because at the time we last heard of it it was to be introduced very soon. I do not credit for a moment the statement that the United States government will attempt by force of a fleet of vessels or otherwise to enforce the regulations of the Paris tribunal. I am sure that if any project is contemplated of sending out vessels, it will be for the purpose of seeing that the rights which the United States possess, irrespective of the findings of the tribunal, will be observed, and that the regulations will be enforced only when they have the force of validity and law; and that if anything is contemplated on the part of the United States government, it is the enforcement against citizens of the United States of the laws which congress has passed, or may pass, with regard to seals. We have had no intimation to that effect, but undoubtedly if, as is foreshadowed by the observations which the hon. gentleman has read from the press, it were intended, either before or after the regulations were passed, that gunboats of the United States, or cruisers of the United States, should accompany our fleet of sailing vessels on the Pacific ocean, we would request that some vessel commissioned by Her Majesty should be there to see that the duty was not too zealously discharged with regard to any of our people or their vessels.

Sir Richard Catzwright—May I inquire of the hon. gentleman, while he is on his feet, whether the United States on their part assented to the proposition which I understood was made by the British plenipotentiaries, that offences committed by British subjects should be tried in British courts?

Sir John Thompson—Yes, we understand they have, and that the draft of an act which they have prepared contains that provision. There was no objection made to that during the conference which took place in Paris; and in fact under the modus vivendi it has been in force, that procedure was provided for, was insisted upon, and was carried out. One of our vessels was sent to be tried at Victoria, B. C., before an adjudication took place upon it.

Mr. Edgar—Is the modus vivendi supposed to be in force still?

Sir John Thompson—No, it has expired. But I may add we have already communicated to Her Majesty's government the impropriety of making any provision with regard to the coming season which would be applicable to all vessels which have already sailed.

Sir Richard Cartwright: The only reason I called the attention of the hon. gentleman to the matter is this: He will notice that a very short time indeed can elapse, under article 2 of the regulations, before these provisions are supposed to come into force, and they are very positive:

"The two governments shall forbid their citizens and subjects respectively, to kill, catch or pursue, in any manner whatever, during the season extending each year from the 1st May to 31st July, both inclusive, the fur seals on the high sea in that part of the Pacific ocean inclusive of the Behring Sea which is situated to the north of the 35th degree of north latitude."

So if the close season is to be enforced this year, there are barely five weeks now to bring it into effect.

Sir John Thompson—That prohibition can only be done by statute, and we have called the attention of our sealers to the provision; in fact some weeks ago, before they had sailed.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell)—I suppose that the hon. gentleman will have no objection to bringing down any correspondence that has taken place with the British government, as soon as the measure is before the English parliament. It seems to me that we should have at an early day that correspondence in our possession, so as to be better able to form an opinion upon the subject. Of course, there is a difference between the treaties so far as the American government and people are concerned, and the people of the United Kingdom. Under the circumstances of the United States, a treaty is a part of the supreme law, and comes into operation without an act of congress ratifying it. I suppose that so far as the people of the United States are concerned, the treaty is already in force, but so far as the British people are concerned this treaty cannot come into operation until after parliament has legislated.

Sir John Thompson—There can be no objection on our part to any paper being brought down on that subject—of course we have to obtain the approval of Her Majesty's government. The view with regard to the effect of the treaty in the United States undoubtedly affects the question, but there is still the question whether these regulations made under the provision of the Paris treaty, ought to be regarded as a treaty without receiving the assent of the senate. That is the view of one of the American arbitrators; I cannot express an opinion upon it.

Motion (Sir Richard Cartwright) to adjourn, negatived.

SLABTOWN.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

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Father Lambert's Reasons.

The Rev. Father A. Lambert, a Redemptorist of national fame and one of the principal officers of the papal army in America, has renounced his allegiance to the Roman Catholic church and is now the guest of the Rev. James A. O'Connor, the converted Catholic and founder of Christ's Mission, a Protestant institution on West Twenty-first street. After closing a successful two weeks' mission, in connection with his superior, the Rev. Father Wissel, in the Cathedral of St. James, Brooklyn, Rev. Father Lambert stole quietly away without taking any associate into his confidence. His letter of explanation was sent to Rome and to the local headquarters of the order yesterday. Father Lambert has been in this country five years. He was born in Belgium forty-four years ago and was ordained to the priesthood at an early age. He did mission work in the West Indies for several years previous to his transfer to America. He is a magnetic, forcible and eloquent preacher, and was at once assigned to mission work here. All the principal cities in the United States and Canada have listened to the ex-priest's fervent words.

The Rev. Father O'Connor received a call from Father Lambert a week ago, in which the latter stated his religious desire to withdraw from the Roman Catholic church. Other conferences followed, with the result that last Saturday the Redemptorist notified Father O'Connor that he was ready to retire. The mission he had been conducting with his superior was to end the following day. Father O'Connor's clerk was sent to Brooklyn to assist in transporting the priest's baggage, and the couple silently left the cathedral without notifying any of the inmates. Later in the day the following telegram was sent to Superior Wissel: "Gone. Letter will follow. Signed A. Lambert."

The superior departed alone for the headquarters of the order at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on Monday. Father Lambert remained as the guest of Father O'Connor. Yesterday the following statement was mailed to the Very Rev. Father Rass, of Rome, the superior-general, and to Superior Wissel:

"I deem it my duty to inform you that, from to-day, my canonical standing being perfectly regular and unquestioned, as you well know, I freely and deliberately withdraw from the priesthood and communion of the Roman Catholic church.

"The decision I now take is the outcome of a long mental struggle and much thought, and it is not without sorrow I have taken this step, for it is hard to sever the relations of twenty-one years.

"But I could not forever resist the voice of my conscience. I had to obey it at last, and the logical consequence of that obedience is the step I now take.

"Knowing what I know, having seen what I saw and heard what I heard in the Roman Catholic church, I cannot any longer force my mind into submission to the Vatican, nor can I any longer admit the claim of the Roman Catholic church and clergy to rule, not only in religious questions, but also in purely scientific, social and even political matters.

"The intolerance and duplicity which, almost from the day of my ordination to the priesthood, I found are met in the Roman Catholic church, have become utterly unbearable to me. Having also come to the conclusion that there is only one High Priest, the God-Man Jesus Christ, and one sacrifice, not to be repeated, and in consequence, doubting my position as a priest, I could not act otherwise than I do now.

"Had I remained any longer in the Roman Catholic church after coming to this decision I would have debased my manhood, and that I could not do, and with God's help never shall do.

"Though leaving the church of Rome and renouncing the priesthood I do not forget, and never shall forget, to cherish the memory of the many good and dear friends whom I must leave to travel their own path. We are separated. I shall not interfere with them, and I hope they will not interfere with me.

"What I shall do is my own personal affair. We live in a free country.

"Meanwhile I give thanks to God that Christian hands have been extended to me in welcome, and that Christian influences have been cast around me to help me in the way of the Lord.

"Some may now condemn me, but I entrust my cause to the Almighty and to his son, Jesus Christ.

"I know now clearly that those who believe in Jesus Christ as their Saviour shall be saved. I believe in Him, I resign myself unto His loving care, and I feel sure He will not forsake me.

"A. LAMBERT."

Rev. Mr. Lambert came prominently before the public some time ago as the author of a work controverting Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll's anti-Christian utterances.—New York Herald.

London Student Chivalry.

The medical students who are persecuting Miss Kate James, one of the singers at the Pavilion Music Hall in London, seem to be justifying their title to the character she is said to have given them in an interview. She was reported to have spoken of them, though she has since denied it, as "All noise and no money," and they are now engaged in giving her an object lesson in verification of her alleged judgment. The annoyance began when, to avenge themselves, they attended the hall in large numbers and interrupted her performance by hideous noises. Her denial of ever having made the words attributed to her is not accepted by the students. At first it was imagined that the demonstrations were directed against Mr. Chevalier, one of the lessees; but the students took care to assure Mr. Chevalier that they respected him, and that he was not the object of their resentment. The police had some rough work in ejecting them, and though the students were turned out in the long run, they threatened to return on a future night in greater numbers and have their full measure of revenge. Such is nineteenth century chivalry.

A Deal in Diamonds.

Now that Mr. Cecil Rhodes has become one of the men of the hour it will be of interest to relate a smart transaction he had with his financial colleague, Mr. Barnato, another of the diamond magnates of Kimberley, and as widely known in South Africa as Rhodes himself. Mr. Rhodes, as chairman of the De Beers Company, has often had the disposing of the output of diamonds within his control, while Mr. Barnato, on behalf of his firm, Messrs. Barnato Brothers, has been one of the heaviest purchasers of the glittering gems. He had made Mr. Rhodes an offer for the whole De Beers stock, which practically meant all the diamonds in the market. Mr. Rhodes replied that he would let him have them on one condition, which was that they should pour the whole lot, 220,000 carats, into a bucket, and thus be able to gaze upon what no human eye had ever previously seen, viz., a bucket full of diamonds. "Done," replied Mr. Barnato in his characteristic phraseology, "I'll take them." So the bargain was completed, and they poured the mass of gems into one bucket.

It is said they gazed long at the unique sight, and after the bucket had been photographed the goods—diamonds are termed "goods" at Kimberly—were duly delivered to the purchaser. Then the cuteness of Mr. Rhodes showed resplendently. Diamonds take very careful sorting and classifying, and in this bucketful there were 100 kinds. Messrs. Barnato Brothers were six weeks in completing the resorting, and the gems were kept off the market all that period, and, of course, Mr. Rhodes had the market to himself all the while, and scored one in diplomatic tact over the deal.—Ashton Reporter.

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All Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.

Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS.	No. 1. Passenger Saturdays.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.
		Lv.	Ar.
0	Wellington	8 00 AM	12 40 PM
2	Extension	8 08	12 48
4	Nanaimo River	8 16	12 56
7	Cedar	8 23	1 03
10	Chemainus	8 30	1 10
14	Crofton	8 38	1 18
18	Somenos	8 46	1 26
20	Duncan's	8 52	1 32
24	Cobble Hill	9 00	1 40
28	Shawnigan Lake	9 08	1 48
31	Goldstream	9 15	1 55
33	Equimalt	9 20	2 00
34	Victoria	9 30 AM	2 10 PM

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

Miles from Victoria.	STATIONS.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 2 Passenger Saturdays.
		Lv.	Ar.
0	Victoria	9 00 AM	1 30 PM
4	Esquimalt	9 10	1 40
6	Goldstream	9 15	1 45
9	Shawnigan Lake	9 22	1 52
13	Cobble Hill	9 30	2 00
17	Duncan's	9 38	2 08
19	Somenos	9 44	2 14
23	Crofton	9 52	2 22
27	Chemainus	10 00	2 30
30	Cedar	10 07	2 37
33	Nanaimo River	10 14	2 44
35	Extension	10 22	2 52
43	Wellington	10 30 AM	3 00 PM

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Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

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Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

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For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

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INTERIOR INTELLIGENCE.

Notes From the Columns of the Upper Country Press.

(Inland Sentinel.)

Col. Underwood, of the Finch Mining company, came in this morning. He reports a clean up made on Tuesday with good results, the quantity of flour gold being remarkable. Next week the Finch company will be operating on the Fraser.

R. H. Lyon, who had the contract of coralling Edward James' horses, had his tender for their purchase accepted. He therefore gets 25 horses for $100. His was the only tender.

The proper location of the street line across from E. G. Prior & Co.'s store was the subject of a lively dispute on Monday. Wm. Fortune put in a post, marking what he contended was the corner of his property. Mayor Lee and Chief of Police Kelly interfered, and as a result Mr. Fortune was summoned to answer the charge of obstructing the public streets. The case was set for trial this afternoon.

J. B. Hobson, engineer for the Cariboo and Horsefly Mining Companies, passed through Ashcroft last Saturday on his way to the mines, taking with him 19 men. They will be employed in the first instance in putting up a saw mill, the plant of which Mr. Hobson took with him. As soon as the snow is gone, work will begin by D. McGillivray and his men at the ditch to be constructed to bring water to the mine. Mr. Hobson has spent the winter in California inspecting some of the mining properties there. P. P. W. King, of Vancouver, also went up as storekeeper for the South Fork Hydraulic Mining Company, and E. Pollexfen, of Nanaimo, as storekeeper for the Horsefly company.

(Kootenay Star.)

It is stated that Wm. Cowan will retire from the management of the Victoria hotel and devote himself to his wholesale business exclusively.

The mails are very irregular just now on account of the numerous snowslides in the mountains. Two engines have been derailed during the week in the vicinity of the 13th crossing of the Illecillewaet.

Mr. Mara, M.P., writes from Ottawa that he will have much pleasure in presenting the petition from Revelstoke praying that the town be made a port of entry, and that he will use his influence to secure the object in view.

J. W. Haskins arrived down from Big Bend last Saturday. He staked a mile and a half on Smith creek, not far from the Sol, Holden mine. Mr. Haskins and those behind him will work the new location by powerful flumes, and great things are expected, as the Holden claim, worked in a very primitive manner, has panned out from $10 to $25 a day right along. The formation on Smith creek is favorable to large deposits of gold being found on the bed rock for miles. The Holden claim, if worked on scientific principles, would have made a fortune for the owner long ago.

At North Bend last Saturday, under Coroner Pettendrigh, the jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against John McDougal, the C.P.R. watchman who shot and killed William Massender, a section man, at North Bend last Thursday night. The coffin containing Massender's body passed through here on Sunday morning for Brandon, Man., where his relatives reside. Both McDougal and Massender were highly respected citizens of North Bend. McDougal formerly owned a farm at Chilliwack. He is now held for trial on the capital charge.

Geo. Laforme, E. R. Herrick and Frank Bouton arrived down from French Creek, Big Bend, on Thursday night, having had a tedious journey on account of the softness of the snow, which is disappearing fast. Mr. Laforme brings down over $1,100 worth of nuggets from the Consolation Mine, the results of the past three weeks' working. They are now taking out $12 a day a man, the new ground close ahead being expected to pan out much richer. The two men working on the Vandall claim are averaging $100 a week, with better ground in sight. The Lond is still sinking the winze in his mine and will be on bedrock shortly. On account of the snow the other claims in the Bend had not been visited since George went up three weeks or a month ago.

The Origin and History of Anarchism.

Dr. Karl Jentsch, in Schorer's Familienblatt, Berlin, seeking for the origin of anarchism, goes back to mediæval history, to the many endeavors of the poor to throw off the yoke of the wealthy, to the social revolutions of early times, and while he does not find the word anarchism, he contends that the thing itself did actually exist. He refers especially to the German War of teh Peasants as a notable instance of an organized uprising against the privileged classes; and upon the failure of this war he bases the rise of absolute monarchy in Europe, which, he says, with its bureaucracy and standing armies made all attempts at a popular uprising impossible for nearly three hundred years; then the French revolution shook this absolutism to its very foundations. Looked upon from this point of view, he continues, anarchism is nothing but the desire for freedom which vents itself in English trades unionism and German socialism.

But the struggle of the poor against the rich is often accompanied by the resistance of the individual against the community. Men in whom this individualism is very strongly developed are repulsed by both trade unionism and socialism, for both systems impose more or less irksome restraint.

The man who first used this word anarchism for this system was one of the noblest characters of his time, and had nothing in common with the rascals of the Ravachol fraternity. His name was Peter Joseph Proudhon. With Karl Marx, he based his plans for reform upon the supposition that the laborer is robbed by the capitalist. Marx investigated production, and found fault with the arrangement of modern industries, while Proudhon laid the fault at the door of trade. In his work, "Qu'est-ce la propiete," he points out that no one will of his own free will give more than he receives in return. The workman, however, gives to his employer more than he receives in wages, forced so to do by our social and political systems. Therefore the present exchange between the worker and the capitalist is neither free nor just, and the property of the latter is acquired by theft.

Two Germans, the merchant Hess and the teacher Grun, further developed the Frenchman's ideas. The rapid advances of invention seemed to them to insure the possibility that a time would come when children could playfully produce everything we need.

The reaction which followed the revolutionary movement during the forties suppressed anarchy for a decade. In the sixties it arose again; the Russian Michael Bachunin organized international anarchism as opposed to the German social democracy organized by Ferdinand Lassalle. Bakunin condemns the state in every form as a destroyer of personal liberty. His ideal, like Proudhon's, is what Proudhon calls anarchy, not a wild war of every one against every one else; but perfect liberty with perfect order, every one being useful to the rest of mankind by doing that which pleases himself.

Bakunin's pupil, Sergei Netschajew, went further and began our present day anarchism. He intended to revolutionize all the Russian peasantry; he called the robbers to his aid and declared robbery "one of the most honorable modes of life among the Russian people." He busied himself less with dreams of the Utopia of the anarchists than with the destruction of our present social system. He is the originator of the "propaganda of action," and recommends violence not only for the removal of obnoxious persons, but also "to show the people what power we possess." Dissenters from the socialists adopted these views, and international anarchism came into being. Its first organization was the Federation Jurassienne at Geneva, which was composed of Spaniards, Belgians and French. The German anarchist acknowledged John Most as their head. He edited the Freiheit at Berlin, but was sentenced to states prison because he asked the people of all countries to follow the example of the Russian anarchists in murdering Czar Alexander.

In Germany the socialists have expelled from their ranks all who sympathize with anarchism.

DAVIEISM IN NICOLA.

To the Editor:—Nicola has received a heavy blow at the hands of the present government, through their abandonment of the Nicola Valley railway scheme, which was the hope and fortune of Nicola. Four years ago the settlers of this valley gave to a company their coal, upon condition that a railway be constructed and run through from Spence's Bridge to Nicola Lake in five years. This company got the government at its last session to guarantee the interest on its bonds; every one looked for a prosperous era this year and another large town in British Columbia, consequently a benefit to the province. But some element (unknown to the people of Nicola) has been at work and brought to bear upon the government, who have simply ostracized the valley. To make the injury more complete, by the redistribution bill, our good friend the premier has cut the valley in two, selving us without a particle of strength in any riding, thus rendering us utterly powerless.

Strange to say these movements at the part of the government were known to outsiders some time before they were ventilated in the house, leaving me to naturally suppose that Nicola was purposely kept ignorant of what was transferring to her injury. But the climax is capped, when not one of our three representatives raise their voices in defence of this part of their constituency.

A great change in the political atmosphere has taken place here in the last two months. Until then, Nicola would have almost gone solid government, but now the reverse is apparent. Old and trusted supporters, who have worked and spoken for the government with all the energy at their command, have turned against them. Of course the Nicola vote in the North and West Riding of Yale, will have very little influence in deciding the elections, but what little influence they have will be solid for the opposition.

It is believed that Mr. Martin will contest the North Riding, no doubt he will get the solid support of Kamloops; as regards Nicola he may as well seek "greener pastures," as he is the most unpopular representative the government could send here.

Mr. Davie, in his speech in the Nakusp and Slocan scheme, remarked that the government had to call a halt somewhere, consequently they dropped the Fraser Valley & Nicola railroad schemes, preferring the Nakusp. Now, then, according to the report of the inspector of mines, the coal fields of Nicola are very rich with the coal in large quantities, being one of the best coal deposits in the world; therefore upon what pretext can Mr. Davie explain to this district the necessity of dropping an undoubted certainty in favor of an absolute uncertainty. Certainly it is a lack of shrewdness and foresight, coupled with very poor judgments. The government would be justified in assisting a railroad into Nicola, but according to the debates in the legislature, Mr. Davie knows nothing whatever of the Nakusp & Slocan scheme. However, the day will come when Nicola will assert herself and demand her rights through the ballot box.

ONCE A GOV'T SUPPORTER.

Here is a story of a young man which is credited to a Chicago divine: The night he took the "third," the senior warden, at the proper time, gave him the "jewel." Then the worshipful master, with stately tread and solemn face, came down from his seat in the East, and approaching the young candidate, said:

"My brother, what is the jewel of your office?"

The young man blushed and in a hesitating manner stammered out:

"The typewriter."

The face of the worshipful master relaxed into a smile, and he said:

"Well, that is not exactly the answer I expected, but as you have alluded to typewriters, let me ask you which one you prefer?"

There was no hesitation on the part of the candadate this time. With a happy look he answered eagerly:

"Oh, the blonde!"

To restore grey hair to its natural color as in youth, cause it to grow abundant and strong, there is no better preparation than Hall's Hair Renewer.

A SECRET PROMISE.

The Government's Remarkable Proceedings Respecting a Land Grant.

The debate in the provincial legislature on Friday last on the bill to authorize a grant of 190 acres of crown lands, situated between Vancouver and New Westminster, to the Westminster and Vancouver tramway company, developed some startling surprises. Although as usual the government had withheld all information relating to the subject from the house, the members on the other side were not prepared to let the proposal pass unchallenged. The chief commissioner of lands and works, who moved the second reading of the bill, had scarcely completed his remarks before he realized that he could not expect to be able to justify the proposed grant without giving some explanation as to the extraordinary course which the house was asked to adopt. He therefore made the statement that the grant was recommended by the government to carry out a promise made to the company as long ago as 1891. As to the argument which was used both by the chief commissioner and the attorney-general, and also by Mr. Booth, that the government, or a member of it, having given a certain promise to a person or corporation of some aid or subsidy from the provincial resources, thereby bound the province to carry out the pledge, is not worthy of discussion. Even a promise given by a government and made public has no force nor is it binding until approved by the legislature. Much less, therefore, could a promise made by a member of the government more than three years ago, and never made known to the legislature at the three sessions which have elapsed since then, be held as entailing on the house the necessity of confirming it or being guilty of a breach of faith.

But the extraordinary thing about the matter is the fact that while this promise, made in 1891, appears to have been known to the members of the government, they should have ventured on more than one occasion to deny that the tramway company had asked for any grant or subsidy or that the government had promised to give any aid. Yet this is what occurred in 1892 when the Twin Cities Railway company applied to the legislature for a charter authorising it to construct a railway between the two cities. The attorney-general then urged as the chief reason for refusing to grant a second company a charter the fact that the company which had already constructed a line had neither asked for nor received any aid from the province. Now we have the same gentlemen asking the legislature to make a grant to the company and giving as the reason for such a course the fact of a promise having been made to that effect in 1891. The circumstances of the refusal of the application of the second company in 1892 for a charter were so notorious that it is not necessary to refer more fully to the matter. It is easy to see that the government did not dare to propose the matter of a grant to the legislature immediately after the statements it made at that time. It is, however, equally easy to understand that the company, having in its possession a promise from the government to make it a land grant, has been pressing the government to fulfil its pledge by having the legislation passed necessary to carry it out. We do not attach any blame to the company in regard to the matter. It is a business matter with it, and if it had secured a grant twice as large as that now proposed, it would only show that the management of the company was able and enterprising. Every resident of Vancouver and New Westminster desires to see the company prosperous, because such a condition of things is likely to lead to the greatest facilities being afforded by the company to the public. But the conduct of the government, the position which it occupies in regard to the company, is another and a very different matter. We believe that a large majority of the people is averse to this system of subsidies and grants, especially to an enterprise of the character of that which we are now considering. We are quite sure that every honest and intelligent person will utterly condemn the course which the government has pursued in its dealings with the legislature in regard to the matter. Secretly promising a grant in 1891; denying the intention of such a thing in 1892, and then insisting in 1894 that the legislature should enable the government to fulfil the promise made by it three years before. After such revelations it would indeed be wonderful if the people had any confidence in the government's desire and ability to protect their rights and interests from the cupidity or greed of any private corporation or person who may attempt to secure them.—News-Advertiser.

THE CHINESE.

To the Editor: The monotonous rigmarole of C. A. Colman may be compared with the "tong, tong, tong," of the bells in a Chinese monastery, and is equally as useful. If this man is so much impressed with my writings let him set some of them to music that he and the combine may chant them. They are true and calculated to do good, whereas his are simply gibberish, not worth the notice of intelligent people.

England and the United States are induced by gross perversion to give yearly over $11,000,000 to keep up foreign missions, while thousands of our people are starving. The heartrending cry of "food, food, give us food for God's sake," is heard throughout these countries. Can we expect morality or dishonesty to thrive amongst the starving? Many of these poor creatures drink to drown their misery, to deaden their cravings for food. If a portion of the money given to these foreign missions had been expended on the poor creatures described by this missionary Christian as "the refuse and sweepings of Europe, the ignorant, brutal, idle off-scourings of civilization." Let me say right here of these poor creatures no matter how low they may have fallen in the scale of humanity, no matter the crimes they have committed, that they are infinitely the superior of the typical missionary, for they injure themselves a thousand-fold more than they do others; whereas the injury done by the typical missionary can never be undone. Does this Christian put the intelligent, hard-working classes of British Columbia in the same category? Are the men of the C. A. C. class likely to conduce to morality? Does he wish to reduce our people to starvation and drive them into the same acts that unfortunately occurred in several parts of the United States, for it will inevitably come to that if this traffic is not stopped, for our people cannot exist and compete with either Chinamen or Japanese. The annual report of the minister of mines for the year ending the 31st of December, 1893, show that the average number of Chinese and whites employed are 812 and 435 respectively. No white man could work in mining in either China or Japan. Some few years back some foreigners found some very rich gold mines a few miles out from the open port of Chefoo. The Chinese authorities complained to the foreign consuls and these men were arrested and deported. No laboring man can in either China or Japan do one hour's work. Why should this class be allowed to work here? I fight this question not for the working classes alone, but for all, for it affects all most materially, as I have pointed out in my letters.

It is not my intention to enter into a controversy on the use or abuse of liquor any more than on religion, but I must confess that the money spent on good liquor is better spent in my opinion than when given to support pseudo Christians either at home or in foreign countries.

This man asks, do I know anything about the missionaries? I know them as well as they know how to wheedle the money out of the Sunday school children, when I say that no white merchant or other will engage any of the so-called Chinese Christians in their houses in any capacity if they knew it, for in addition to their own natural faults they have acquired those of the typical missionary.

H. J. ROBERTSON.

Moresby Island, 21st March, 1894.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

To the Editor: There is quite a discussion in reference to the Sunday law bill now before the legislature. As I am an interested party I would like to make a few remarks. It seems they are trying to favor a strict Sunday law with few exceptions. Clause 30 reads as follows:

It shall not be lawful in any municipality for any person whatsoever on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, to sell or publicly show forth or expose, or offer for sale, or to purchase, any goods, chattels or other personal property, or any real estate, whatsoever, or to do or exercise any worldly labor, business or work of his ordinary calling (conveying passengers or Her Majesty's mails, by land or by water, the operating and running of railways and street railways, lighting works, telegraph and telephone lines and offices, hotels, restaurants, the delivery of messages, the printing, publication and delivery of newspapers, before the hour of nine o'clock a.m., the selling and delivery of milk and of drugs and medicines, and works of necessity and charity excepted.)

Any person summarily convicted before a justice of the peace of any act herein declared not to be lawful, upon the oath or affirmation of any one or more than one credible witness, or upon view had of the offence by the said justice himself, shall for every such offence be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, nor less than five dollars, together with the costs and charges attending the proceedings and conviction.

And that it shall be a day of undisturbed worship; if so it is a law of nature that man and everything that lives should have one day's rest in seven, but there is nothing in the law of nature which says that man must rest upon Sunday alone or suffer physically. Is it not possible that a man can recuperate his wasted energies if his weekly rest falls on Saturday or any other day? Why should a handful of people trample upon the rights of any one? If these men are honest in their claim that all they want is a law to protect the laboring man, so that capital may not grind him down seven days in the week, all well and good, but such is not the case. We have in our community Seventh Day Adventists and Seventh Day Baptists. They are people who religiously and conscientiously keep Saturday, the seventh day, as the Sabbath, in accordance with the 4th commandment. They find no authority in the Scriptures for keeping Sunday, the first day of the week, nor can any one else. All commentators agree that Saturday is and was the Scriptural Sabbath, and the keeping of Sunday (the first day in the week) as the Sabbath is of human origin, and not by divine injunction. All the theologians agree in this. Now, Mr. Editor, all I can say is if the act passes as it now stands, I think it would be advisable to put a notice outside the harbor: "This town to let: enquire of King Theodore.

MAURICE SALMON.

Of all the coal mined in the world, from the beginning of this century to the present time, Great Britain has produced one-half. In 1891 she mined 36 per cent. of the world's product, while the United States produced 33 per cent. The United States is increasing its output of coal at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, while the increase in Great Britain is less than 2 per cent. The cost of coal is increasing in Great Britain and decreasing in the United States. England exports 31 per cent. of her total product of coal, while the United States exports less than 1 per cent.

IF YOUR TONGUE IS COATED YOU NEED THEM
ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES.
They are not a cure all, but are the best medicine known for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood or sluggish liver.
25 CENTS A BOX.
Ask Your Druggist For Them.

Land Cleared.
Quick, thorough and cheap, town lots or by acre; standing timber or stumps of any size. All parties having land to clear will find it to their interest to get an estimate upon it, to have the work done by the Grub and Stump Machine. Apply to JOHN A. COATES, 57 King's Road, Victoria.
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How Strange It Is
.... That most people
Value so little
The Money that they
Spend foolishly,
And at the same time
Begrudge every cent
Which purchases
A necessity.

Listen to This
Our Prices are as Low and in most Instances Lower Than any Clothing House in The city. Reliable Qualities, Best Values. In thinking over Your wants Remember
Cameron,
The One Price Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson Street.

WE HAVE THEM!
Nice Fresh Smoked Tongue
Swiss Cheese.
Edam Cheese.
Metwurst Sausages.
Brick Cream Cheese.
Erskine, Wall & Co.,
The Leading Grocers.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR
For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.
NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.
ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C
The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.
THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.
Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.
7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.
Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

Notice to Contractors and Builders.
LIME.
ATKINS & BROS.
Have assumed their old business and are now ready to deliver LIME to all parts of the city at 50 cents a barrel. It is the best Lime in the Province and has stood the test for the last sixteen years.
Office and Warehouse, No. 2 Pandora St., Near Government.
mr 2-1mo

ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY TIMES.

WE CLAIM
To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasses which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.
To furnish glasses FAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.
F. W. Nolte & Co.,
ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.
417 Hastings St., Vancouver.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.
VICTORIA, B. C.

THE NEW LINE
Of Life Insurance, Or Natural Premium.
Which is the better and cheaper form? The old line or the new?
Massachusetts Benefit Life Association
Has written in the first fifteen years of its history four times as much insurance as the Mutual Life; seven times as much as the New York Life in the corresponding period, without any foreign business. Only first-class risks. Full security with the government. 40,000 members. $125,000,000 insurance in force. $9,000,000 paid in losses. $2,000,000 cash surplus. All policies are incontestable after three years. Insured may at any time after one year apply his dividends to the payment of his premiums, or draw them in cash. There is no restriction upon residence or travel. You may collect one half the face of your policy in cash in case of permanent disability.
Agents wanted, to whom good terms will be given. Apply by mail to
G. G. BIGGER,
mr24 Provincial Manager, Vancouver, B.C.

S. A. STODDART
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 25c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
Nickle Alarm Clocks $1.10.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.
VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
132 Government street.
Private entrance on Pandora street.
Business strictly confidential. s19-6f

REMOVAL NOTICE.
W. J. STODDART, Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Has Removed to 88 Douglas Street.
Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivotting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures. Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

NOTICE.
I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.
Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

FARM FOR SALE.
A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE On West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 49 Third street Victoria
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Aluminum Alloy Composite
HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO
Iron, Steel and Brass Founders
2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 20 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystallizing, prevents blowholes and sponginess.
Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.
Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $38 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.
Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.
The Hatsfield Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

A Number of Resolutions Passed at This Morning's Session.

APRIL 2nd.

The Speaker took the chair at 11 a.m.

Mr. Horne moved that whereas the citizens of the city of Vancouver are desirous of having a quarantine station established at or near the port of Vancouver; and whereas many ships of large tonnage, carrying passengers and freight from Asiatic and many other foreign ports, are continually arriving at the port of Vancouver; and whereas the Asiatic ports are seldom free from contagious diseases, and passengers therefrom are liable to carry and communicate such diseases; and whereas the nearest quarantine station is some 80 miles distant from the port of Vancouver, and in consequence thereof great inconvenience and expenditure has been incurred by that city during the past six years in protecting the public health from such contagious diseases; And whereas the greater part of this expenditure would not have been borne by that city if a quarantine station were established at or near that port; and whereas owing to the increasing trade of the said port it is liable to such risks continually and the said city will have to expend large sums of money in order to protect the public health, which expenditure should be borne by the Dominion at large; Therefore, be it resolved, that a respectful address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, praying him to represent to the Dominion government the urgent necessity which exists for a quarantine station and hospital at or near the port of Vancouver; and that his honor be further respectfully requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Dominion government.

Hon. Mr. Beaven thought it would be far better if the government had built their quarantine station on some island uninhabited. It was a great detriment to a city to have a quarantine station near it. It made it necessary for the city to guard the quarantine station when there are suspects there.

Mr. Cotton did not think the resolution would have any effect as the government had pointed out that it would be absurd to establish two stations on this coast. It would place restrictions on shipping that it would not be desirable to place on it.

Dr. Watt thought it would be well if the resolution was withdrawn. One station well regulated was all that was necessary.

Hon. Mr. Davie said if the resolution was to be unproductive of good it should be either negatived or withdrawn. If useless resolutions were sent to Ottawa it would weaken the strength of useful resolutions sent to the Dominion. If one quarantine station in the eastern part of the Dominion was sufficient surely one was sufficient on the Pacific coast where the population is less. It was far better to have one well regulated station.

Mr. Horne did not intend to withdraw the resolution. He had been asked to move the resolution by men more capable to judge than the members of the house. Vancouver he contended was the proper place for the quarantine station. The C. P. R., he said, were heartily in accord with the resolution, Mr. Abbott having assented to it.

Mr. Hunter wished to know whether it was competent for a member in closing the debate to introduce new matter. No doubt if the superintendent of the C. P. R. said a quarantine station should be built at Vancouver it would have to be done.

The motion was negatived, only three members voting for it.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved, seconded by Mr. Hunter, that whereas attention has been called to the disastrous results caused by ordinary floodwater from the Fraser river flowing through Nicomen slough, whereby much valuable cultivated land is overflowed and many acres washed away annually; and whereas there is reason to fear that any extraordinary flood might cause the destruction of thousands of acres of land and endanger the safety of the Canadian Pacific track in that vicinity; and whereas it is represented that this danger can be averted by damming up the head of the slough; therefore be it resolved, that the Dominion government be moved to take such action as may be necessary to cause the said dams to be erected at the earliest possible date.

Mr. Davie explained that a lot of meadow land and crops had been destroyed by the freshet which could be prevented by damming the head of the slough.

Mr. Sword was entirely in accord with the resolution. He moved in amendment that the Dominion government be asked to engage an engineer to report on this matter and also the desirability of protecting the banks of Nicomen Island. It would be a great benefit to the district to shut off the head of Nicomen slough and if necessary to protect the banks of the island.

Mr. Hunter thought that the Dominion government would engage an engineer without the amendment being inserted.

Mr. Sword's amendment was negatived, and Hon. Mr. Davie moved an amendment to add to the resolution that the Dominion government be moved to take any other necessary steps. The resolution as amended was passed.

Dr. Milne introduced a bill to amend the creditors' trust deeds act, 1890.

Mr. Martin introduced a bill to amend the game act.

Mr. Kellie moved and it was resolved that an humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor praying him to cause to be sent down to this house a return of the names of all employees of the government employed constructing roads, trails, streets, bridges, wharves, or other work in West Kootenay district, from 1st January, 1892, to 31st December, 1893; the amounts paid to each party so employed, and the dates when employed.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved that this house is of opinion that whenever two or more statutes bearing upon the same subject are combined and issued from the printing office prior to the consolidation being legalized by the legislative assembly, that the pamphlet so issued should bear an endorsement indicating that the consolidation had not been legalized, but that the original statutes could be perused in the annual volume mentioning it. He moved the resolution, he said, because the consolidation of the municipal act as printed in pamphlet form did not agree with the amendments passed last session. Anyone picking up the pamphlet would think it was the law of the land.

The debate was adjourned, Hon. Mr. Davie saying that unless the particular inaccuracy was pointed out, the impression would go abroad that the pamphlet was entirely inaccurate.

Mr. Kellie moved that an humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, praying that he be pleased to cause to be sent down to this house a return of all correspondence between John Sanderson, employed as foreman on the Nakusp & Slocan trail in the year 1892, and the Hon. Mr. Vernon, chief commissioner of lands and works, and Napoleon Fitzstubbs, gold commissioner, in regard to the payment of $75 by the said gold commissioner to one Wm. Smith for work performed on said trail for the months of August and September in the years aforesaid. It was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Beaven rose to a question of privilege. In the Speaker's ruling on his point of order respecting the Horsefly mining bill only one of his objections was recited. He raised three or four objections.

On consideration of the report on the drainage, dyking and irrigation bill Mr. Sword moved to add to section 46 the following: The commissioners shall have power to receive, hold, take and acquire all voluntary grants and donations of land or other property made to them, and to purchase, hold, take and acquire of or from the crown or any corporation, person or persons, any land or other property, and to mortgage, sell, lease, or otherwise alienate or dispose of such land or other property, or any part thereof, for the purpose of the undertaking and subject to the assent of the lieutenant-governor in council.

The amendment was adopted and further consideration of the report was adopted.

Dr. Milne on consideration of the report on the succession duties bill moved amendments to make section three read as follows: 3. This act shall not apply to any estate the value of which does not exceed $10,000; nor (2) to property passing under a will, intestacy or otherwise, to or for the use of the father, mother, husband, wife, child, grandchild, daughter-in-law or son-in-law of the deceased, where the aggregate value of the property of the deceased does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars in value.

The debate was adjourned on account of the absence of the finance minister.

Hon. Col. Baker, on consideration of the report of the councils of labor conciliation and arbitration, moved an amendment providing that the councils could consider disputes when there were ten employees. The bill was finally passed.

On consideration of the report on the mineral bill, Mr. Kellie moved the following as a new section: Notwithstanding anything contained in the mineral act, 1891, and amending acts, the time for performing the annual assessment work upon mineral claims for the current year is hereby extended to July 31st, 1895. The amendment was adopted.

Dr. Watt moved an amendment that the tax on mineral claims should not be more than 25 cents nor less than 10 cents.

The house rose at 1:15.

The Breckenridge Case.

Washington, April 2.—The examination of Breckinridge was concluded at noon. The defendant denied that he had maintained relations with Miss Pollard after his private marriage.

—All goods in south window at half price. J. Johnson & Co., bookstore.

—Arrangements for the Victoria Canoe club's first annual ball, to be held on the 13th inst. at the Mount Baker hotel, Oak Bay, are all but complete. The members expect to spend a most enjoyable time. The dancing public should keep the date before them. Officers of the navy have accepted an invitation.

THE BANK FAILURE.

To the creditors of Green, Worlock & Co.—No doubt many of you were at the meeting called by the assignees of this estate, and likely many of you were not there. It seemed to me the object of the callers of that meeting was to get from the creditors the handling of the estate, without giving the creditors a chance to use their judgment. Those of you who were at the meeting can form your own opinions. For the information of those who were not there I will try and state how the thing was managed. The creditors at the meeting had no way of knowing whether those voting and applauding were creditors or not. The insolvent and his friends had taken advantage of their special knowledge to arrange to conduct the meeting in their own interest. Speakers, motions, speeches and organization of the meeting were all prearranged. Creditors were kept in ignorance of each other personally. The victims of this insolvency are not generally business men, and should not be taken advantage of in this way. The wreck should not remain in the hands of the wreckers.

W. SMYTH.

FLOUR

WHEAT, HAY, MILL FEED, Etc., Etc.

HAVING our own Mill, Wharf and Warehouse, places us in a position to fill promptly our customers' requirements at the lowest possible price. Free delivery.

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd.,

25 Government St., VICTORIA.

A COMPROMISE MEASURE.

Dissatisfied Creditors Decide to Ask the Assignees to Call a Meeting and

To Give Them Representation on the Board in Winding Up Bank's Affairs.

The creditors of the Green, Worlock & Company bank, who are dissatisfied with much that was done at last Wednesday's gathering at the board of trade rooms, had another meeting this afternoon in Pioneer Hall. Proceedings were interrupted nearly all through by a drunken man and much that was irrelevant crept in. A compromise motion was finally adopted and that it is very probable that the courts will not be appealed to. There were 100 at the meeting and nearly $200,000 was represented.

U. S. Consul Myers called the meeting to order and said that John Kinsman did not further care to act as chairman and Ald. H. A. Munn was nominated by him for the vacant place. The vote was unanimous and Mr. Munn took the platform. In opening the meeting he referred to Saturday's gathering at the Hotel Victoria and said it was gotten up simply that the creditors might have their interests protected. This was an adjourned meeting from that one and the chair called for the reading of the minutes. This was done and they were adopted. Mr. Myers declined to longer serve as secretary and Denny Murphy was named to succeed him.

Mr. Pieter wanted to know if Saturday's meeting was competent to upset a resolution passed at a former meeting.

Mr. Jay, on the proposition of refraining from voting would be futile for if they did so the matter would carry in the way they did not want it to.

Mr. Mills wanted to know what legal standing the vote by circulars had. At this meeting there were only creditors.

Mr. Kinsman believed the creditors should take a lively interest in the winding up of the affairs of the bank. They had interests to protect and should not let sentiment enter into the matter. Their affairs should be considered alone.

Mr. Hickey moved the following resolution:

Resolved that a committee of investigation, numbering five, be appointed with full power to act for the creditors, whose duties among others shall be: to obtain a correct list of all creditors and the amounts due to them and all debtors and amounts due by them whose names appear on the books of the bank on March 1st, 1894.

A detailed statement of all real estate standing either in the name of the firm or in the names of the individual members of Green, Worlock & Co., either in fee simple or lease, in trust, on mortgage or as collateral security on March 1st, also to ascertain the nature of all securities held by the bank for individual overdrafts, also to ascertain the specific nature of all securities held by the B. C. corporation, Victoria, and by Wells, Fargo & Co., for their claims; also the specific nature of all stocks, shares, scrip, debentures, bonds or other property embraced the item "stocks" as per statement of March 2, 1894, and to report at a future meeting of creditors.

Mr. Blackett questioned the standing of the present meeting and the power of the committee which it was proposed to name.

Mr. Mills said the committee would have no power at all, but would if the creditors could be represented among the assignees. He had looked up the act, and was of opinion that if the beneficiaries appealed to the courts they would be given representation on the assignee board.

Mr. Blackett thought it well within the rights of the creditors to name the assignees. He suggested that the assignees be asked to call another meeting.

Mr. Drury said that he believed that the assignees were prefectly willing to do the right thing. They had no legal standing and he did not want to go to law. He therefore offered the following amendment:

"That the assignees be requested to call a meeting of the creditors to further consult them as to whether some person should not be appointed to represent the creditors in the winding up of the affairs of the bank of Green, Worlock & Co., and Messrs. Shakespeare, McClellan, Smith, Kinsman, Peters and Munn be a committee to wait upon the assignees for the purpose of carrying out the object of this resolution."

Mr. Peters seconded the amendment. They wanted no legal trouble or acrimonious discussion.

Mr. Mounts said there was no danger of any trouble. They were proceeding very peaceably. He hinted at dark things under the surface that it would be hard to bring out. He believed they would not get forty cents on the dollar, and had heard a banker advise a friend not to buy any claims on speculation at 25 cents.

Mr. Jay thought that by adopting the resolution they would be proceeding improperly. The amendment was the proper thing. He said Mr. Myers had hinted at collusion. That was a serious thing, and he believed he should mention the names of the people he had hinted at.

Mr. McLellan opposed the resolution and favored the amendment. He wanted no legal trouble and heavy expenses.

Mr. Mills thought the committee named in the resolution could do its work for the assignees were reasonable men.

Mr. Myers said if they adopted the amendment they would concede.

Mr. Peter who favored the amendment and Mr. Mills who supported the resolution had rather a warm discussion on what the latter had said about going to law.

Mr. Shakespeare objected to the proposition of the committee proposed by the resolution being empowered to go to law. He believed 3 per cent. a good amount to pay the assignees and thought they should pay their own expenses. As he saw it, they sought to undo something that they had unwisely decided on at the meeting of the Board of Trade and the best and only way to do that was by calling another meeting through the assignees.

There was a lot more discussion in which it was argued that the meeting at the Board of Trade was not a creditor's meeting but a general gathering of everybody. The amendment was finally put and carried by a large majority. The chair declined to put the motion and after a collection had been taken up the meeting adjourned.

PERSONAL.

E. E. Ainsworth, of Seattle, is in the city.

Hon. Justice McCreight is down from Vancouver.

L. G. McPhillips came down on the Premier list night.

Dr. Fraser was a passenger on the Premier last evening.

Dr. J. Ward Hall and H. A. Smackray, Shanghai, are at the Driard.

W. A. Ward was among last evening's passengers from the Mainland.

C. B. Sword, M.P.P., and J. C. Maclure returned from the Mainland last evening.

Capt. Bryant, inspector of hulls at Seattle, came up on the Kingston yesterday.

Dr. T. G. Comstock and wife, of St. Louis, are among the guests at the Driard.

John Bowman, gold commissioner at Barkerville, has returned from California and is at the Oriental.

J. L. Atkinson and D. McGillivray, of Sumas, and Joel Broadwell, of Salt Spring Island, are at the Oriental.

G. E. Corbould, M.P., Alex. Ewen, Ald. W. A. Duncan, and C. G. Major, New Westminster, are at the Driard.

S. M. Robins, superintendent of the New Vancouver Coal and Land Company, registered at the Driard to-day.

D. Oppenheimer, Jno. S. Anderson, A. McQueen, H. Pim, and H. P. Bell, of Vancouver, registered at the Driard last night.

R. Cunningham and wife, Skeena; Mrs. Spencer and the Misses Hunt, Alert Bay; Rev. C. Quinney, Mrs. Quinney and the Misses Johnson, of Fort Essington, are registered at the Oriental.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—(Saturday)—Miss Nellie Innes, Miss Crosthwright, Thos Hooper, H Millard, Mrs F S Barnard, Wm Lough, Lady Musgrave, A Byrn, J McKenzie, Mrs Helgerson, C B King, C Millard, Justice McCreight, F Chlow, Mrs Croft, R Hyland, J B Lovell, J S Smith, F S Barnard, H E Hall, Sir Richard Musgrave, Rev R Whittington.

Per steamer Danube from the North—(Saturday)—Mrs Robilard, Mrs Spencer, Mrs Cunningham, Miss E Hunt, Miss J Hunt, Miss Martha Alexander, Miss Minnie Alexander, Miss Cartwright, Misses Johnson, J L Alexander, Rev Pymont, Rev Quinney, Master Quinney, Judge Vowell, Geo Kamano, J Robilard, J G Campbell, R Wallace, J J Baird, Jno Mitchell, W McMurphy, H M Price, Robert Cunningham.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—(Sunday)—Jno Barron, J Lewkor and wife, Frank Gufess, Alex Lewis and daughter, Miss McLeod, F W Wald, Mrs Curran, Geo Wade, C Sutte, A Sutte, Capt Bryant, C J Kelly, Dr. Comstock and wife, D Maxwell, Jno J Jones, E Pettingell, H F Pickney, Dr Ward Hall, E E Ainsworth, M Newbarger, Mrs Gadsett, Tom Brandt, E J Brown, Mrs Tingbetty, H A J McRae, J H Johnson, H W Wallace and wife, J F Vadonna, Miss Vadonna, T Dwyer, G L Alexander.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—(Sunday)—D Riley, Otto Sacht, Mrs Tabley, R L Laffere, W Johnson, A McQueen, W A Ward, Saml Thompson, G E Corbould, A Goldstein, M A Bradley, Jno Thompson, H P Bell, Charlotte E Duncan, W Sinclair, W Weldon, F Wilson, Mrs A Nelson, Dr Fraser, D Oppenheimer, F V Austin, L G Rose, C G Major, J G McPhillips, Mrs Gundley, Chas Beahn, W B Fawcett, Mrs Sinclair, Miss Baytun, J H Bushnell, J C Maclure, C B Sword, Alex Ewen, D McGillvari, J L Atkinson, W A Duncan, Miss A Webster, A W Rennison, H Pim, W Rose.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Premier, from Vancouver—(Saturday)—Order J B Pither & Leiser, Weller Bros, A McGregor & Son, Lenz & Leiser, E Wall & Co, H Mansell, J H Baker, A B Erskine, McL & McP, E J Salman, T N Hibben, H A Lilley, S H E Co, R Porter & Son, W G Cameron, J H Todd, J Piercy, W H Bone, A Holmes, T B Pearson, Dean & Cryderman, W J Jeffree, S Reid, W & J Wilson, Moore & Co, W C McDonald, D Campbell, Turner B & Co, R B Devlin, Valo & Brooks, G Everton, R Roberts, Jos Horner & Co, Capt Irving, P Williams, Colonist Pub Co, P Earle, Langley & Co, W P Jaynes, C Hazett, C A Godson, J Fullerton, E G Prior & Co, A J Rowbotham, R & K M Co, G L Simpson, G F Giles, J Hayward, Gilmore & McC, Marvin & Tilton, L Duval, T M Graham, Order F Yorke, J Leahy, J Brady, P T Patton, Martin & Robinson, S Leiser, Dom Exp Co.

Per steamer Danube from the North—(Saturday)—J H Falconer, S A Spencer, Muir & Mitchell, R P Rithet & Co, T Shotbolt, Hudson's Bay Co.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—(Sunday)—Weller Bros, G H Maynard, Can Gen Elec Co, W J Jeffree, Order H C Beeton & Co, Westminster and Vancouver Tramway, Monroe Miller, E G Prior & Co, Green Worlock & Co, Baker & Son, Hudson's Bay Co, S Leiser, R Settice, W A Thomas.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—(Sunday)—Order Sidney Shore, E G P Prior & Co, A B Erskine, Wm Wilby, J E Armstrong, Ensign Hills, Lange & Co, Johns Bros, J Barnsley, F Hussey, F M Yorke, H J Smith, R P Rithet, R W Higginbotham, Wm Beach, Steamship Tacoma, Theo Lubbe, Dom Exp Co.

DIED.

THAIN—Robert A. Thain, a native of St. John, N. B., aged 57 years.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

"When I was a Boy,"

Writes Postmaster J. C. WOODSON, Forest Hill, W. Va., "I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary medicines, and advised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take

A Bad Cold,

and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."

"I have been using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 30 years, with the most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it as being especially adapted to all pulmonary complaints. I have, for many years, made pulmonary and other medicines a special study, and I have come to the conclusion that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral occupies a position pre-eminent over other medicines of the class."—Chas. Davenport, Dover, N. J.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

New York, April 2.—The agents of the North German steamer line said to-day that one of their vessels, now at an Italian port, would be ordered to Fayal for the passengers of the Ems to bring them to New York.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF,

LIMITED.

Agricultural Implements.
Builders Hardware.
Paints and Oils.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

Priestley's Dress Fabrics

In the long run it is the quality of the material that will determine the success of a lady's costume. Every lady who has at all studied the matter knows this. Priestley's Black Dress Goods are the best that the market affords. That is conceded on all hands. The ladies of Great Britain cordially acknowledge it. The American ladies prefer Priestley's dress fabrics to French. Our Canadian ladies are now asking for them. They wear better than other goods; but their great charm consists in a peculiar richness and softness of appearance, and a flexibility which enables them to drape in the costume with that suggestion of flow and rhythm which it is the dream of all tasteful women to realise.

6

It is not Sawdust

We use in making INDURATED FIBRE WARE. Some people think it is, but they are mistaken. We use nothing but the longest and strongest Wood Fibre, pressed into shape without seam or joint of any kind, and Indurate it by a patent process which renders it impervious to heat, cold and liquids. INDURATED FIBRE WARE imparts no taste or smell to its contents, and is the lightest, tightest, sweetest and most durable ware ever made.

Ask for EDDY'S

WHOLESALE PRICES

DIRECT TO PURCHASERS.

They are THE BEST Ever Offered

You will save fifty per cent. by sending for them. Why not deal direct and get the Best Stock at Best Prices and in Best Condition!

PRAIRIE QUEEN NURSERY, HENRY W. ASH, Prop., West Union, Iowa.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,

30 Broad Street.

REWARD.

A Reward of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the morning of the 18th inst., placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the residence of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

Signed,
R. DUNSMUIR & SONS.

Victoria, B.C., March 16, 1894.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned Dentists, agree to close our offices on Saturdays at 1 o'clock p.m. from the 1st of April to the 1st of October inclusive: A. C. WEST, LEWIS HALL, A. R. BAKER, T. J. JONES, W. J. QUINLAN, A. E. VERRINDER, S. G. CLEMENCE, H. B. FINDLEY, E. B. PARKER, T. H. HARTMAN.

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NOTICE.

First Street, between King's Road and Bay Street, will be closed to traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

mr31-1f

Victoria City Electoral District.

The office of the Collector of Voters for Victoria City Electoral District will be open on and after Saturday, the 31st inst., at the Court House, in the Provincial Police Court Room; entrance at rear door of the Court House.

J. B. McKILLIGAN,
Collector of Voters.

mar 30

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 100 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plumerfelt, Gorge Road

SING KEE,

24 Herald Street. Victoria, B. C.

Intelligence Office.

All kinds of Chinese Labor supplied at shortest notice. Contracts taken m1-1f